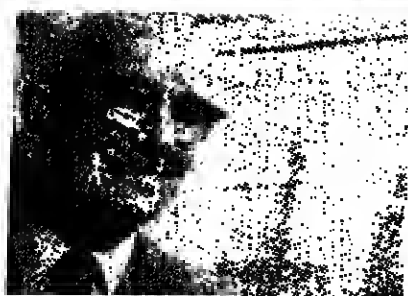


Highlights



GENIUS. By trade R. Buckminster Fuller is a designer, philosopher, and poet. In short — a genius. But, he says, you are born a genius too. Page 18

WATER. It took over 900 gallons of water to manufacture those pajamas you wore last night. And how many gallons went into that bottle of milk in the fridge? Page 8

TERRORISM. In the second of two articles Monitor correspondent David Anable reports how a few countries keep terrorism alive and terrorists living in luxury. Page 18

DÉTENTE. Soviet leader Brezhnev is about to sit down with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. But he has recently told his own Communist Party that if things don't work out it's Mr. Carter's fault, not his. Page 3

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FOCUS

Squid, the new taste treat

By Judith Frutkin

Paul Singh is a food engineer. In his laboratory at the University of California at Davis, Dr. Singh is applying engineering principles to the problems of feeding a starving world — while protecting the environment.

One partial answer, he says, is for people to start eating more squid. While his colleagues — four food engineers at the Davis campus — are wrestling with projects like removing proteo from alfalfa juice, developing low-energy rice drying machines, and building conveyor belts for harvesting square tomatoes, Dr. Singh has invented an automatic squid-cleaning machine.

He calls it a squid-squeezer. He predicts millions of families will someday be serving — and enjoying — squid filets, squid chowder, marinated squid, breaded squid, stuffed squid, barbecued squid, squid salad, squid casserole, squid rings, and squid dip.

In fact, the recipe book tucked away in Dr. Singh's desk spells out 40 squid-based menus.

"Squid tastes good," says Dr. Singh. "It has a pleasant and unique flavor — a seafood flavor. It's in plentiful and renewable supply. It's nutritious. It's popular in Italy and the Orient. I think America should become a nation of squid eaters."

Studies show that the potential annual worldwide squid catch is from 100 million to

300 million tons a year. In the past six years, says Dr. Singh, the world catch was only 500,000 tons.

Why don't more Americans eat squid? "The major reason, as we see it," he says, "is the shape of squid — it's a gooey glob. If you go to a grocery store that hap-



pens to carry squid, it's the only product available in the raw form. It is in the case with tentacles and eyes looking at you. That's not very appealing to customers."

And that's not all, he says: If you took it home, you'd still have to clean it. "That,"

says Dr. Singh, "is time-consuming. And it produces the same reaction you'd have if at Thanksgiving you got a turkey with all the feathers."

That's where the squid-squeezing machine comes in.

Dr. Singh's machine is an expensive demonstration model financed by a \$4,000 grant. Constructed of steel and wood, it stands five feet high, three feet wide, and cleans a squid in less than a minute.

Here's how it works: At one end, a squid up to about two feet long (they grow up to 50 feet in the ocean) is cranked through the rollers as a series of blades and a combination of air and water spray cuts the tentacles, removes the skin and the head, and disconnects the ink sac. At the other end, the machine deposits a neat pile of white squid filets. (Canned squid available on the market today is blue or gray because the ink sac was not removed early enough.)

Besides creating attractive squid steaks, the machine is expected to significantly reduce the market price of squid. One reason: restaurants and seafood packers currently pay as much as \$1 a pound to clean squid manually. The machine will do the job for 3 cents.

Locally, off the California coast — along Monterey and in the area of Catalina Island — the potential catch is 600,000 tons. But in the last few years the average catch has been 15,000 tons.

"Our goal was to see if we could clean this product and present it in a more palatable form," says Dr. Singh. "We think we've done it."

Censorship, Ulster brutality and the BBC

The media: message or menace?

There is growing fear among leading British editors and reporters that Northern Ireland will be made the excuse for imposing further restrictions on the freedom of the British Press. "Further" because that freedom is already well below North American levels, already restricted by the laws of libel and contempt of court, by "off the record" conventions and the system of voluntary censorship by "D" (or Defence) Notices.

Now, hard on the heels of complaints by the Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr. Roy Mason, that the media were treading close to treason, have come supporting accusations by his Conservative "shadow," Mr. Airey Neave. Both Mr. Mason and Mr. Neave particularly aimed at the Crown-licensed BBC.

The current uproar was precipitated by a pair of interviews, shown on BBC-TV's "Tonight" program, in which two men alleged that Royal Ulster Constabulary interrogators had treated them brutally, while failing to bring charges of terrorism against them.

One of the men, a Roman Catholic teacher and youth worker named Bernard O'Connor, described on television how he had been made to crouch for three or four hours in an attitude it was impossible to hold. Every time he lost it, he was slapped in the face, he alleged. Then he had been made to run on the spot or do press-ups, some of the time naked or hooded; had been punched in the stomach, thrown across the room, made to pick up cigarette ends off the floor with his mouth, and all the time being urged to confess to crimes which (he testified) he had not committed. He estimated one of the sessions had lasted 17 hours. O'Connor's family doctor had confirmed that his patient had been assaulted while in police custody.

Speaking to his Southern England constituency, Mr. Airey Neave said the BBC's transmission of the interview had had the most damaging effects on morale in the Ulster Constabulary.

In justifying it on grounds of "impartiality," the BBC had given the impression that "they are not really on the side of the civil power in Northern Ireland. In elevating themselves above the struggles and duties of lesser men-

als, they have lost sight of their responsibilities in Northern Ireland."

Mr. Neave added that because of that sort of attitude, the authorities were losing the propaganda war. A review of present attitudes to media freedom was therefore needed to take account of a desperate emergency.

VIEW FROM LONDON

About the same time, the British Army in Ulster was denouncing a newspaper article claiming it had been operating a "Department of Dirty Tricks" to confuse the people by letting off bogus bombs and starting smear campaigns against local politicians. Taken in conjunction with Mr. Roy Mason's already stated view of the media, this and Mr. Neave's attack from the opposite wing seem to spell a bleak outlook for editors and reporters to general. The attitude is being fostered (they suspect) that if only the media would show a spot of patriotic solidarity, those IRA chaplains would be thrashed in no time.

One man who is not likely to be diverted from what he sees as his duty is the BBC's Controller in Belfast, Mr. Dick Francis. With extensive experience in the United States, he is a firm believer in the indivisibility of truth: you can't, he says, have just somebody's truth all of the time — you've got to have everybody's truth all of the time, whether some of us like it or not. And Mr. Neave's view of the BBC as a weapon in a propaganda war sounds to most dedicated BBC men as a call to put the world's most trusted news output on the same footing as Moscow or Cairo radio.

Shortly after the "Tonight" interviews had been screened, a young Ulster police constable was shot dead by terrorists — the 100th member of the force to be killed in the present emergency. Critics of the BBC immediately claimed that the murder had been provoked by television — that the BBC had virtually condemned the constable to death. BBC Director General Charles Curran promptly pointed out that the IRA had never needed television programs as a pretext for shooting policemen; the killing was part of a campaign that had begun weeks earlier, as the police had been drafted

into jobs previously done by the British Army. Censorship, as Mr. Roy Mason has acknowledged, would be almost impossible to operate with the press and broadcasting of the Irish Republic working beyond its reach across the border. Other forms of official persuasion or pressure, ranging from noncooperation with the media to denunciations in Parliament, are more likely.

It remains to be seen whether the police can refute the "Tonight" allegations. Mr. Francis and his reporter insist they stumbled upon the story by accident, and have checked it as thoroughly as they can. One sinister aspect is that O'Connor claims he was urged to confess, on the grounds that if he did not, the UVF — the Protestant killer squads — would come for him. BBC camera crews have now declined to film any similar interviews because, they insist, the Ulster police might get hold of their names and leak them to the same squads. BBC men generally take a poor view of Mr. Neave's sarcastic depiction of them as "elevated above lesser mortals." Those who have worked in Ulster reckon they know better than Mr. Neave what it is to be down on hands and knees in the gutter. As a result, they would rather be spoken to candidly than morally. Any reporter who has worked long in the Northern Irish situation — indeed, any who has ever worked on crime beats — knows that the amount of police rough stuff goes on all the time. Despicable; but only a sheltered middle-class society could imagine that troops and constables would handle suspected terrorists as if they were applicants for dog licenses.

And one would have to spend a lifetime in a monastery to be ignorant of the time-distorted coverage of systems, under which every force lies to itself about its own bad habits. Violence tends to corrupt, and absolute violence corrupts absolutely. Even a little goes a long way.

Already fed up with being rapped for invading it governs the country, the BBC is now even more disgusted at being invited to help do so by bending or suppressing the truth. But so by bending or suppressing the truth, there is a political point of view. The British has only just scrambled off her knees after confessing earlier, more sophisticated, lies to the European Court. The "Tonight" allegations raise the question: have you stopped torturing the Irish, only to revert to old-fashioned beatings?

Europe

Rights issue could put bumps in détente road

By David K. Willis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance begins the Carter administration's first serious dialogue with the Kremlin in Moscow March 28, he will find Soviet leaders frankly disappointed with Mr. Carter so far — and warning anew that more human-rights criticism could endanger all of détente.

The blunt Soviet line emerged in a major speech here March 21 by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev less than a week before he sits down across a Kremlin conference table from Mr. Vance for talks on strategic arms, the Mideast, and other issues.

The speech contained the clearest and most authoritative criticism yet of Mr. Carter's new team, climaxing recent criticisms in the Soviet media.

Referring to "stagnation" in U.S.-Soviet ties, Mr. Brezhnev said that "the first two months of the new administration's stay in power in Washington do not seem to show a striving to overcome this stagnation."

The question now is how much of this public toughness is a pre-emptive bargaining ploy designed to put heavy pressure on an untried administration.

Some Western analysts here are inclined to believe that this was indeed part of Mr. Brezhnev's purpose March 21 — but that the private line with Mr. Vance is not likely to be much softer.

"We will see what Mr. Vance brings with him," Mr. Brezhnev said. Moscow wanted improved relations, he said, but this would require "a definite level of mutual understanding and at least a minimal degree of correctness."

This was a reminder of Soviet displeasure at Mr. Carter's letter to Dr. Andrei Sakharov, and his meeting with axiled dissident Vladimir Bukovsky. Analysts drew the clear warning that more such Carter actions could spoil other areas of détente.

Although Mr. Brezhnev himself seems committed to arms control and détente, and is thought to be defending that position inside the Soviet Government, he is also telling his own Communist Party and the Soviet people that if détente does worsen, it will be Mr. Carter's fault, not his.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke for about two hours. Analysts said he seemed to have more than usual trouble pronouncing words, however, and wondered whether his health might have suffered somewhat in recent months.

The bluntness of the speech was coupled with:

• An unprecedented attack by Mr. Brezhnev on dissidents. He called them renegades who are supported by imperialist subversive centers — propaganda and intelligence centers. The Central Intelligence Agency was not mentioned by name. The dissidents' important lay in their support from abroad, he indicated. Firm action would be taken against them. Western analysts recall no previous Brezhnev attack in this manner.

• A new call for progress on the Middle East, together with

an outline of the settlement favored by Moscow.

• A fresh statement that Washington should dismantle trade barriers against Moscow. (They were erected by Congress in an effort to force the Kremlin to let more Jews emigrate. Dissenters say the effort has failed.)

At the same time Mr. Brezhnev, speaking at the opening of the 18th Soviet Trade Union Congress, responded to Mr. Carter's call, when the latter spoke at the UN for an end to all nuclear tests. Mr. Brezhnev said this could happen only when all nuclear powers (that is, China and France as well) agreed.

He repeated a previous call for a numerical freeze on troop levels in Central Europe while talks to reduce them continue in Vienna.

The talks, begun four years ago, have long been stalled. The Soviets do not agree that they have more strength and easier logistics, and thus should reduce more.

Mr. Brezhnev went on the offensive about the meeting in Belgrade later this year to review implementation of the Final Act of the European security conference in Helsinki in 1975. Responding to reports that Western Europe and the U.S. will criticize Moscow on human rights at the conference, Mr. Brezhnev called for some concrete recommendations and proposals on further cooperation.

Possibilities to improve U.S.-Soviet ties were big, Mr. Brezhnev said. Peace will prevail — but the question was when, and how much time will be lost during which many useful things could have been done.

Spain Suárez style

Friendly waves to the opposition

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

With almost breathtaking speed, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez González's government is moving to heal outstanding wounds of both the Franco and post-Franco eras.

It is doing so in what has now become the Suárez style: talks with the opposition, virtually no official comment on specifics being considered, and sudden bold actions. In each case the result has been more than the opposition expected or rightists wanted.

Opposition fears that the government would manipulate elections have greatly diminished.

The opposition has largely welcomed Madrid's center-oriented electoral law. The 350-member Lower House will be elected by proportional representation, the 347 member Senate by majority rule. Parties receiving less than 3 percent of the popular vote in provinces will be eliminated. Each of Spain's 50 provinces will have three seats, thus boosting the more conservative rural areas against leftist inclined cities.

Independent candidates

Most important, groups like Communist-dominated neighborhood associations can run candidates as independents. This gives Communists leeway to contest whether they win their pending Supreme Court legalization case or not. At the same time high civil servants, military and Cabinet ministers cannot run. But a loophole allows the King-appointed "president," Mr. Suárez, to run if he wants.

Madrid

The opposition now demands Madrid as the National Movement, Gen. Francisco Franco's single legal political party. It is wealthy and well organized, and the opposition fears Mr. Suárez could exploit its machinery if he runs. There is also concern that campaign subsidies will be paid after, not before, elections.

However, on balance the opposition trusts Mr. Suárez. Thus, recent bitterly anti-Suárez

statements from the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSDE) appear to be backfiring.

A government decree suggests the announced amnesty will ultimately free all political prisoners, including "star" Basque nationalists convicted of spectacular Franco-era "blood crimes."

Significant cutoff date

Spain's amnesty significantly applies to crimes only up until Dec. 15, the day when 67 percent voted "yes" during the nationwide referendum on political reform.

Leftists and rightists jailed for January's "week of long knives" which left 10 dead will not qualify. Thus, "subversive" now officially comes to mean militant anti-democrats.

But by full autonomy is being handed to Spain's restless regions, which experts warn is the country's No. 1 long-term internal political problem.

Interior Minister Martín Villa says Spain's 45,000-man tough paramilitary Civil Guard, which makes up a vital part of the 100,000 man security forces, will be gradually withdrawn from urban areas.

This has been a key demand by Basques, who have an ongoing war with the Civil Guard. Mr. Villa promises that the guards will gradu-

ally be replaced by police and limited to their original function, rural areas. He told Spanish television the police "have to change their strategy" for post-Franco Spain, but added "they are adjusting to the new political situation better than citizens."

Relations with Mexico

The changing situation became clear March 18, when by mutual consent Mexico canceled 38-year-old relations with the Paris-based Spanish government in exile. Establishment of Spanish-Mexican relations is expected shortly.

Mexican President López Portillo recently declared "it would be an honor for me to go to Spain." A main factor has been Madrid's decision to authorize "Republican Action," a political party composed of famous returned exiles identified with the government in exile.

Taken together the events encourage an aura of confidence and optimism — and renewed pressures on Mr. Suárez to run for elections now that he has placated the opposition. He can run in Ayllá, his home province, without resigning. He recently talked the matter over with King Juan Carlos and is said to be inclined to run. There is little doubt that Mr. Suárez now is the country's most popular and trusted political figure.

Paris

'Stop, thief' echoes in art world

American art experts have introduced into Europe an ingenious method of "finger-printing" painting to foil art thieves and counterfeiters.

The system stores in closely guarded computers minute X-ray details of a painting, from brush patterns to paper texture.

Alan Bass, president of the New York-based company that operates the system, told a press conference here: "The photographic process was devised by two London bombes, Michael Chapman and Marito Gerard, and we bought up the world patent rights to it."

"Fakers and forgers are the biggest problem in the art market the world over. Now we are introducing the system in Europe," he added. He pointed out that worldwide art thefts totaled nearly \$4,000 in 1975, with Europe accounting for about 75 percent of them.

Paris

Paris

Europe

French Government at stake

Left blow staggers Giscard & Co.

By Jim Browning
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In France the battle lines have been drawn for a head-on struggle between left and right which is expected to dominate politics here for the next year and end with a showdown over effective control of the national government in March, 1978.

Leaders of the center-right governing coalition have been shocked by the unexpectedly strong victory of the Socialist-Communist "Union of the Left" in the final round of nationwide municipal elections Sunday, March 20. The most important loser appears to be the compromise and reform strategy of French President Giscard d'Estaing.

The left is already claiming to represent 52 percent of the French electorate, and predicting it will win control of Parliament. At present the government has a 100-seat majority in the 480-seat National Assembly.

"This time we have the feeling it is the beginning of the end for this regime which has ruled for [nearly] 20 years," said deputy Socialist leader Pierre Mauroy, who easily won re-election as Mayor of Lille.

One of the few victories for the national government ruling coalition came in Paris. But even that win brought bad news for the President.

Chirac

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who had challenged the President's chosen candidate for mayor of Paris, appeared to win outright control of the city council, virtually assuring him designation on Friday as the city's first elected mayor since 1871.

But even in Paris the left made unexpected gains, winning new seats on the council despite the exodus of working-class voters to the suburbs. President Giscard d'Estaing's mayoral candidate, Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano, was himself defeated in his electoral district by a Communist-led list of incumbent municipal councillors.

"In a great number of French cities . . . the [ruling] majority has lost the battle of the municipals," Gaullist leader Chirac said afterward. "It would be pointless not to admit it." Despite criticism from the President's close supporters that he had divided and weakened the ruling coalition, Mr. Chirac insisted that only through his style of tough anti-Marxist political fighting could the current majority stand a chance of maintaining control of parliament in 1978. Though allies in government, Mr. Chirac's Gaullists have opposed the President's reformist tactics, and Mr. Chirac claimed a leftist would have become mayor of Paris if he had not run for the office.

Barre

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, in a special statement, appeared to answer the Chirac challenge with a call for all the pro-government parties to "unify without second thought or equivocation around the President of the Republic and the government." He added he intends to continue working for economic and financial recovery, which the President has hoped will win widespread support from the political center.

This year, however, the left has won an unprecedented majority:

- Before the election, the left controlled 98 of the nation's 321 major cities. By winning 60 large cities away from pro-government mayors, the Union of the Left now controls 158 large cities — more than 70 percent of the nation's important urban centers. The vote appeared to confirm that the socialist Party is the nation's largest.

- Unified leftist electoral lists led by Communist mayoral candidates won about 22 of the new cities, and the Communist Party proudly noted that none of its incumbent mayors was defeated. Perhaps more important, the results indicated Socialist voters no longer hesitate to award their support to allied Communist candidates, something they will have to continue to do if the coalition is to win control of the legislature.

"The Communists no longer frighten the French," signed former Gaullist leader Alexandre Sanguinatti. If he is right, it



Chirac: lone victor over French left

would reflect a crucial change among center-left voters.

The left's gains were considered all the more significant since they repeat similar advances in local regional elections last year and in some special legislative elections.

Early parliamentary elections, which some politicians had predicted could come this summer, are now considered much less likely because of the ruling coalition's concern about the left's strong showing.

Belfast terrorists blast message 'we're still in business'

By Jonathan Harsch
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Northern Ireland's contrasts stand out sharply in Belfast's "Falls" — a tight triangle of crumbled brick row houses and vandalized modern housing where the illegal IRA (Irish Republican Army) finds sanctuary.

The hemmed-in Roman Catholic families of the Falls, jobless for generations, curse politicians of all brands and shrug off daily terrorism. "How could it be any worse?" they ask.

Wary Catholics along Leeson Street in the heart of the Falls long ago gave up marking the sidewalk where local men, women, and children were killed — where patrolling soldiers and police have died. But other marks

are not worn away or forgotten. Down the street and not far away are the wealthy suburbs — Malone Road, Dundonald, and the old Parliament at Stormont — all untouched by nearly a decade of violence.

Farther away in that direction lie the fine hotels, the dramatic coastline, the sportsmen's links and lakes that bring Ulster a steady income from tourists who know that the violence is confined to a few small areas.

Looking up Leeson Street the other way, one sees closer, greener hills with new paths for springtime mountain walkers. Curled in the hills' green arms lies Belfast Loch, ending at the busy shipyard with its twin "Goliath" cranes fitting together 300,000-ton ships at assembly-line speed.

Above the base of the Falls triangle is the

soaring glass and concrete mass of the Europa Hotel — and wire barricades that separate the Falls from Belfast's modern business district.

The wire barricades and body searches did not beat the bombers two weeks ago.

Four shops inside the barriers were hit, two more hotels were bombed, and 100 pounds of gelignite caved in the gates of Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail. These attacks were pointless in military or economic terms. They were crucial in the terrorists' propaganda battle to show that "we're still in business."

And almost unnoticed: one policeman shot and killed, a second wounded; one reserve soldier shot and killed, a second wounded; one English businessman shot and killed.

For the families of the three men killed, it might seem there's a war on — despite the

calm and prosperity ruling in most of this British province.

At least one such element of contrast is gone; 1972 was the last time this writer saw British troops observe an old custom by adding the passing coffin of an IRA man killed in action.

Yet this recent violence brought a fresh reminder that the British Army still plays according to traditional rules.

The week of terrorist bombing and killing ended with an IRA threat to attack the Royal Victoria Hospital unless troops left the building — which sits at the apex of the Falls triangle, overlooking this IRA haunt. British officers replied that they would not be so unopposing as to use the convenient hospital roof for observing IRA movements in the Falls.

British-based group propose alternatives to test animals in laboratories

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sixty million animals are used in laboratory testing in the United States each year, and 5 million in Britain. An organization founded here by an eminent plant pathologist and a Wimbledon housewife now is seeking to extend to the United States its campaign for alternatives to the use of animals in medical and commercial tests.

Unlike many antivivisection societies, this organization does not simply declare itself opposed to all use of animals in laboratory testing. It recognizes that in the present state of

medical research, scientists will consider that animals are essential in certain kinds of testing.

What it seeks to prevent, according to its scientific administrator, Andrew Rowan, is the indiscriminate use of animals in cases where alternative methods exist and where the use of animals may be dangerously misleading.

Other animals used

Most animals used in experiments are mice, Dr. Rowan says. But there is wide use of increasingly difficult-to-obtain primates (monkeys and apes) and of dogs and cats as well. Two hundred thousand dogs and an equal number of cats are used in experiments in the

United States each year. Much of the testing is not for medical research per se but for the development of new cosmetics and tobacco substitutes.

Dr. Rowan's organization known as FRAME (Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments), was founded in 1969 by Mrs. Dorothy Hegarty, a housewife horrified by reading details of a medical experiment involving animals. She got in touch with a leading plant pathologist, Dr. Charles Foster, and together they launched FRAME. It operates on a shoestring budget of some £20,000 (\$34,000) a year.

Dr. Rowan spends much of his time combing through scientific literature for examples of ways in which experiments can be conducted without animals. He then brings these examples to the attention of the scientific community. Alternatives already offered include cell cultures and mathematical, computer, and physical models. Dr. Rowan publishes his suggestions in abstracts, which are then circulated to scientific and medical libraries.

Principal users

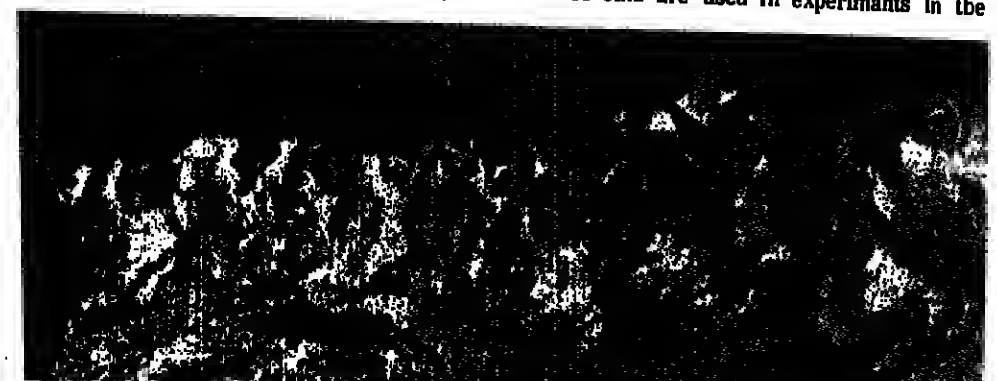
An American motor manufacturer, Dr. Rowan said, used large apes in studies of car crashes. When asked why it did not try life-size human dolls which would more accurately duplicate human size, shape, and functions, the answer came back that only living animals would instinctively brace themselves at the moment of a crash. What the manufacturer ignores, Dr. Rowan said, was that apes react in

these crash studies were so heavily drugged that it would have been impossible for them to react in any meaningful way.

Much of the experimentation involving animals is carried on by manufacturers of pharmaceuticals or by government laboratories testing new drugs before authorizing them for market use. Some of this testing, Dr. Rowan said, can be misleading because certain animals react differently to certain drugs than do human beings. Morphine, for example, is a human being; it depresses a cat. Paracetamol and quinine can be toxic to guinea pigs. Yet doctors can consider them useful to man. Furthermore, even among human beings reactions are so varied that a drug that will be safe for one individual will be dangerous to another.

"We must accept that many drugs are not safe [for man] and never will be," says Dr. Rowan. In many cases it is only testing on human cell tissue and eventually on human beings that will establish the relative degree of safety of a particular drug.

Dr. Rowan has found that most scientists and companies respond positively to information indicating that safer, cheaper, more humane alternatives to animal testing are available. As FRAME asks in one of its pamphlets: "Perhaps every researcher should check with his conscience two or three times before starting any experiment. Do I really need to do it? And if the honest answer were given, perhaps we would see a real reduction in animal ex-



In laboratory experiments tiny mice are most often the victims

Europe

Why Italy teeters on brink of political collapse

Inflation, loan terms, government spending among problems

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

While the French weigh up the implications of the swing left in recent local elections, the British Government teeters on the brink, and the Dutch Government has resigned, Italy also is in the throes of political crisis.

Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti threatens to resign, just when he is host this weekend here in Rome to the eight other heads of government of the European Common Market for celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty.

Since Mr. Andreotti took office last July, his minority Christian Democrat government has depended on Communists and Socialists abstaining in parliamentary votes. Now the Prime Minister threatens to resign unless the

Communists and Socialists defy their own militants and trade union allies by approving the conditions laid down by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington for Italy's latest economic rescue loan of \$530 million.

Less stringent conditions

These conditions are not particularly onerous. In fact they are less stringent than those accepted by Britain in return for its recent massive IMF loan to shore up the pound sterling. But the terms demand that Italian workers accept serious wage restraint policies. And it is evident that Prime Minister Andreotti does not have the necessary consensus to impose unpopular tax rises or tamper with the wage indexing system which for the past decade has protected Italian workers against inflation.

IMF officials who spent two weeks in Rome earlier this month inspecting Italy's accounts and assessing its credit worthiness insist on two main points. First, government spending must be kept within strict limits for the next two years. Second, the rate of inflation, currently running at over 20 percent, must be brought below 10 percent by 1978.

The IMF experts believe that Italy's system of wage indexing must be corrected to prevent a wage-cost spiral. At the end of last year Mr. Andreotti told unions and employers that they must work out some formula together to reduce labor costs, which are making Italian exports uncompetitive in some markets.

But union-management talks produced very little agreement and time is running out fast. The major trade union federations organized a national one-day strike last week to protest Mr. Andreotti's wage-restraint policies.

The Communists, who hold the key to Mr. Andreotti's survival, are keeping their options open for the moment. The party has come under increasing attack from workers and students for supporting Prime Minister Andreotti for the past eight months without getting any return.

However, Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer knows that if he brings the government crashing down by withdrawing his support, there is no viable left-wing majority to run the country. And a premature general election this year would well result in a poorer Communist performance than last year — owing to increas-

ing middle class apprehension about what the Communists might do if they gain power in Italy.

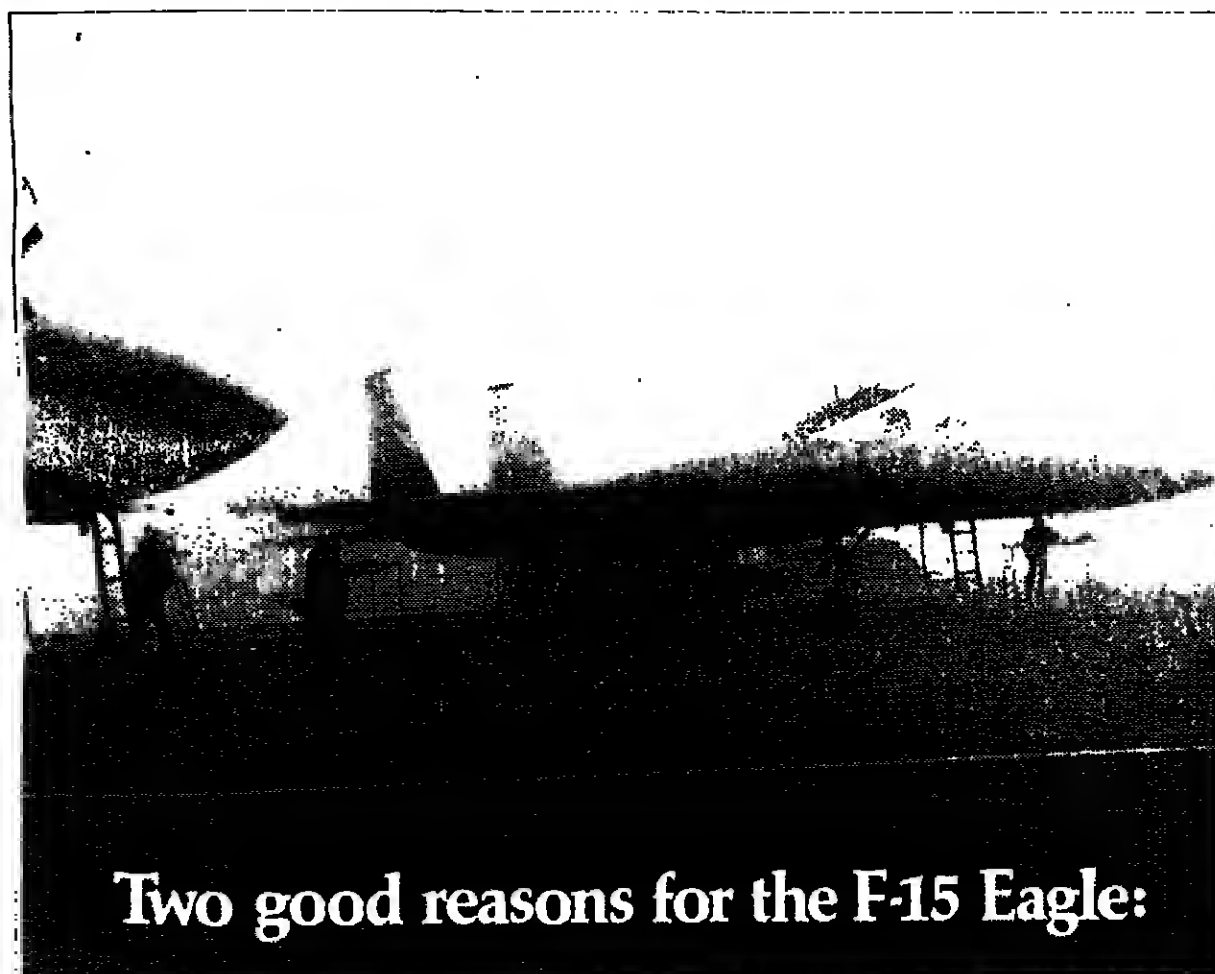
One solution being discussed by the Communists and Christian Democrats is to bring some nonpolitical technocrats into government.

Currency warning

While the politicians wag their tongues, Italy's devalued currency is again pointing a warning finger at what will happen unless some serious economic policy decisions are taken soon. The Bank of Italy has been dipping into its reserves heavily to support the lira again this week.

Student riots and political instability coupled with a pollution scare in the Mediterranean Sea off the heel of Italy have caused a heavy drop in tourist bookings for the coming summer season.

The Minister for Tourism told the Cabinet last week that the proposed IMF loan represented only one-fifth of the value of foreign currency brought into Italy by tourists each year. If Italian workers have not yet got the message, foreign tourists apparently have — that Italy faces a very uncertain future.



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MCDONNELL DOUGLAS

Attention plane spotters:

When touring 'sensitive' countries, keep your noses to the ground

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If your hobby is "plane spotting," avoid practicing it in countries which have tense relations with their neighbors.

This advice to tourists heading for the sunny countries this spring has just been learned the hard way by five young Britons who began serving ten-month sentences in Korydallion prison here March 19.

Within 4 days of their arrest near the Greek-U.S. air base of Hellenikon next to Athens International Airport, the five British amateur plane spotters, as they described themselves, had been speedily tried and sentenced. Their ordeal began with 24 hours of interrogation by Greece's National Security Service.

All were found guilty of recording types, serial numbers, and schedules of military aircraft using Greece's major military air base.

Prosecution exhibits

The young men, Christopher Knott, Kieron Pillbeam, Timothy Spaalman, Christopher Taylor and Roy Sturgea, were taken handcuffed to the courtroom where prosecution exhibits included field glasses and notes. No cameras or radios were used.

The men's Greek defense attorney, who has appealed the sentences, said he was astonished at the severity of the sentence. Greek officials said that, theoretically, the Britons could have been given the capital penalty if convicted of espionage on behalf of a foreign power.

Last year a West German tourist was jailed here for photographing shipping in Piraeus harbor. In Yugoslavia, several British tourists were jailed for plane spotting. Far from the same, an Irishman was arrested in Belgium.

Avid amateur plane spotters are likely to find Mediterranean countries particularly sensitive about their activities at this moment.

Greek protests

Greece has protested to Turkey against current sea and air maneuvers in Turkish and international waters near the Greek Aegean Island, including Sicily, Kos, and Chios, which draw many tourists. The Greek Government claims the Turkish maneuvers endanger sea and air navigation, but Greece has said it will follow the situation closely without taking special military measures.

Greek and Turkish representatives are due to meet March 31 to discuss disputed Aegean Sea boundaries and air corridors. On the same day, Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders are to meet in Vienna under United Nations auspices to continue exploring ways of ending the Cyprus dispute.

While such delicate issues remain unsettled, be warned: any plane spotter who curiously could land him in prison with a very restricted view of the sky.

Africa

Zaire: Cuba's role and America's dilemma

Cuba is involved but 'no hard evidence'
Cubans are among invaders

By James Nelson Gonsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Western intelligence sources say Cuba is at least indirectly involved in fighting now under way in the African country of Zaire.

Although these sources have no evidence that Cubans are among the invaders of Zaire's copper-rich Shaba Province, they indicate that units of the Cuban Army stationed in neighboring Angola had a hand in training the invaders.

The information tends to substantiate Zairean claims of Cuban involvement in the two-week-old invasion of Shaba, the former Katanga Province, by some 5,000 Katangan gendarmes, many of whom fled to Angola in 1963.

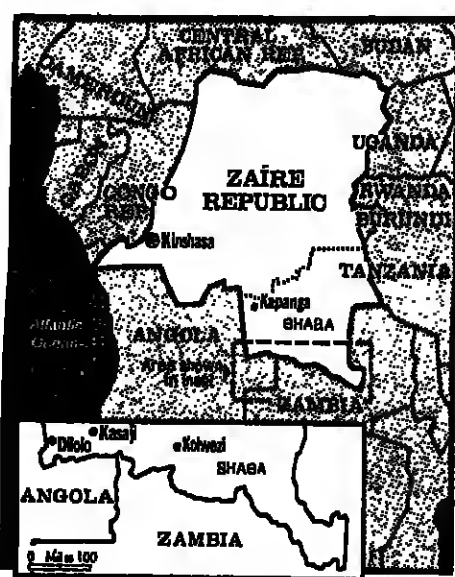
Officials in Zaire are making much of alleged Cuban participation in the struggle. They claim Cubans are actually among the invaders and call attention to the presence of 10,000 to 12,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

Washington sources will not go that far in implicating the Cubans, but they do not rule out that possibility. For now they stand on Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance's statement March 16 that "we have no hard evidence" that Cubans are among the invaders.

The Cuban role, whatever it eventually proves to have been, has to be measured against the Caribbean island's increasing involvement in African affairs. Cuban President Fidel Castro has soldiers stationed in at least 10 African countries; he is on an extensive visit to half-a-dozen of them.

Ever since October and November, 1975, when Dr. Castro began his massive troop buildup in Angola, attention has been focused on the Cuban presence in Africa. But that presence goes back 10 years or so.

Much of the Cuban activity is shrouded in mystery. Intelligence sources indicate there is



difficulty nailing down hard evidence about the presence of Cubans, their activities, and their purposes.

In the case of Zaire, however, there is strong suspicion that Cuba is lending its support to the Moscow-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and its leader, President Agostinho Neto, in the latter's anger over alleged Zairean support for the MPLA's opponents in Angola's continuing civil war.

Some Katanga leaders have been in Cuba, it is understood, and President Neto discussed their situation with Dr. Castro when he visited Cuba last July.

Dr. Castro is in Tanzania after visiting Algeria, Libya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. There are hints he may have stopped in Uganda before reaching Tanzania; and he is due to visit Angola as well, to four parts of the country where his troops are currently stationed.

The U.S. case for and against
helping the Mobutu government

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Is the United States about to be sucked into an African military involvement in Zaire?

This is the current question after the United States responded to Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko's call for help to meet what he calls an invasion from neighboring Angola. Admittedly the American response has been modest so far: the speeding up of the delivery of a mere \$2 million worth of military supplies (not including arms and ammunition) already authorized.

The arguments for helping General Mobutu include:

- The size and strategic geographical location of Zaire. In area it is the biggest of all black African countries. Situated in the very heart of Africa, it has common frontiers with no fewer than nine other lands. It has hitherto been one of the biggest recipients of American aid in all Africa.

- The need not to remain passive in the face of what might turn out to be a Soviet-Cuban backed initiative (not yet proven) to disrupt a country represented by many Africans as being one of the few remaining U.S. clients in the continent.

The arguments against helping General Mobutu include:

- He has lost his broad-based support among his people, despite his remarkable and popular success in holding Zaire together after the upheavals of the early 1960s, following the departure of the country's Belgian rulers. Since the early 1970s, General Mobutu has become increasingly authoritarian — his critics would say callous — and his regime increasingly corrupt.

- The invaders who have crossed into the Zaire province of Shaba (formerly Katanga) are spearheaded by several hundred Katangan gendarmes who have been living in exile in An-

gola since they fell foul of General Mobutu from 1965 onwards. They had once been mercenaries in the late Moise Tshombe and were mercenaries in trying to set up an independent Katanga. Their aim now, they say, is to return to that dream but simply to top the Mobutu regime in Kinshasa, the Zaire capital.

U.S. (and other) critics of any further American involvement to help keep General Mobutu in power argue that such a course could be the U.S. committed to an increasingly discredited national leader — with inevitable long-term harm to both the American image and American interests in Africa.

The dilemma for President Carter and his administration is that it is by no means clear whether the incursion from Angola into Zaire's Shaba province is a ploy in the superpower struggle for Africa or simply a local job seen at least as involving Zaire politics and most as Angola's President Neto giving Zaire President Mobutu a tit-for-tat. (Mr. Neto expects General Mobutu to encourage a waning antigovernment guerrilla force to go still challenging the central authority of Mr. Neto's Soviet and Cuban-backed government in Luanda.)

Interestingly, the Chinese have not been to charge that a Soviet hand is behind the incursion into southern Zaire. The official China News Agency in Peking described March 20 as "a premeditated and planned aggression engineered by the Soviet social imperialists, another major step of the latter to intensify their infiltration and expansion in Africa."

President Mobutu flew to Kinshasa on March 19 to prove that that key town had not fallen to the invaders, as had been reported. He announced his own troops — whose supply and communications problems are great, since Zaire's size — had reconquered a place called (Other places close to the border, including Disongo, Dilolo, and Kapanga, were reportedly still in the invaders' hands.) Gen. Mobutu hurried back to Kinshasa because trouble in the neighboring Congo Republic, where President Mvondo Nguende was assassinated in Brazzaville March 19.

Shaba is the richest of all Zaire's provinces and the home of the country's great copper industry, supplying 40 percent of the total national income. It was this provincial wealth which tempted Moise Tshombe, backed by whites and particularly Belgian interests, to set up an independent Katanga over a decade and a half ago.

South Africa: whites muster clout against apartheid

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
At the height of the black unrest in South Africa last year many businessmen decided they needed to band together to help solve black problems.

A survey of what they have done since then shows only modest progress. For the Urban Foundation, an organization they formed in December, is still laying its own foundation.

Three months after it began, the foundation has little solid to show for its efforts. But the organization should not be written off quite yet.

The first priority of the foundation is "the normalization of land ownership," according to Nick Diemont, who works with Anglo-American (mining) Corporation and is deeply involved in putting the foundation together.

That means the foundation wants the government to make it legal for urban blacks to own their own homes. At present blacks can purchase leaseholds on houses in black townships but cannot own the land.

Unless home ownership laws are changed, nothing the Urban Foundation might try to do will have a real impact, Mr. Diemont said.

Given the clout of the foundation — a pre-

formation meeting in November reads like a white businessmen's "Who's Who" of South Africa — The government could well change this pivotal law in its policy of apartheid.

But the problem in South Africa is that most whites do not realize how very much black thinking has changed — down to the grass-roots level — over the past year.

Likewise, most members of the Urban Foundation are probably not aware; but Mr. Diemont is.

He knows, for example that the Black Peoples Convention (BPC), which was the spearhead of last year's political activity, completely rejects the Urban Foundation, by trying to placate a few blacks, would merely be perpetuating the system of apartheid instead of abolishing it.

"Capitalism, as presently constituted in South Africa, does perpetuate racism," Mr. Diemont said.

It is clear that if the Urban Foundation would pressure the government to get rid of apartheid, the government would have to. But it is equally clear that the Urban Foundation will not do that.

A social worker heavily involved in black-white issues, who was originally optimistic about the foundation, says the organization is overstructuring.

"If they wanted to make some impact, they should send in 20 trucks and remove the rubbish on the streets. There are streets in meadowslands [in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg] where you can't get past for the rubbish."

What has the Urban Foundation done?

1. It has gone in to Soweto to look around and is planning to set up a demonstration community project in Orlando West that "will change the lives of 100 families," Mr. Diemont said.

2. In the southern province of Natal, 100 white businessmen were taken on buses to see black townships; many of the men had never seen one of these townships before.

3. The foundation has appointed an executive director, Justice Jan Steyn, a judge of the Cape Town Supreme Court.

A problem with the Urban Foundation is that although Mr. Diemont and a few others may know how explosive the black situation remains, most foundation members still need to be educated to the facts.

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United States

Plans for a dream: no world poverty by year 2000

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

James P. Grant, president of the Overseas Development Council, sounds like a dreamer. He talks of the eradication of the worst aspects of poverty on a worldwide basis by the end of the century.

That goal, however, could become official policy of the United States and other important industrial countries. There is talk at high levels in Washington of major new initiatives to help the third world — a sort of Marshall Plan for poor countries.

President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance have already verbally approved the January suggestion of World Bank president Robert S. McNamara for a new independent commission to make recommendations on the economic relationships between the rich and poor nations.

That commission, it is thought, could be ready to make its proposals for relieving world poverty by the end of this year.

Formal appointment of the commission is being delayed until early June. Willy Brandt, former chancellor of West Germany and current chairman of the Social Democratic Party,

has accepted appointment as chairman of the commission.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota are being considered as the U.S. members of the 10-man group — five from the industrial countries, five from the less-developed nations.

Technically, it is considered possible to abolish the most grim kind of poverty now suffered by hundreds of millions of people in poor countries. Research by Mr. Grant's council indicates that it would require relatively modest economic steps.

The industrial countries, for instance, would have to step up their low- or no-interest foreign aid to 0.5 percent of total national output.

Washington experts say the Carter administration is likely to be much more sympathetic to the plight of the third-world nations than the Ford administration.

The new administration, for instance, now is willing to discuss with the third-world countries the question of stabilization of individual commodity prices and the possibility of later "pooling" the funds set aside for cash commodity, so that one might borrow from the other.

However, the Carter team has yet to draft and overall policy toward the third world.

In a report released recently the Overseas Development Council suggested that the administration has two options:

- It could essentially carry forward the existing policies, though with more energy and feeling for the third world.
- Or, it could "recognize the end of one era" and launch a series of major new initiatives "to make the world substantially better."

The council, a nonprofit research and public education body in Washington, would clearly prefer the more grandiose scheme. It is perhaps noteworthy that the author of the report, Roger D. Hanson, is temporarily working in the White House.

Two weeks ago, key officials of the major industrial countries met in Washington to prepare for the economic summit May 7 and 8 in London. Already, foreign participants noted, the United States has shown a determination to be more forthcoming in the North-South dialogue.

That dialogue is currently under way in Geneva at a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the question of a fund or funds for stabilizing commodity prices.

It will continue when the Conference on International Economic Cooperation resumes in Paris toward the end of May.

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United States

About that 136-gallon loaf of bread on your table . . .

By Brad Kulekewicker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
That loaf of bread on your breakfast table there. Any idea how much water it took to transform it from plowed field to toast? How about the bowl of oranges, or your cotton pajamas?

Whatever you guessed, it's probably not enough. The bread took 136 gallons, the oranges 47 gallons per pound, and your pajamas account for 900 gallons — not counting another 1,000 gallons or so to process the cotton into fibers into cloth.

As drought lingers in much of the West and Midwest, engineers and scientists say that farming and ranching consumes 85 percent of all water used in a heavily agricultural state like California. But they usually talk in dimensions that make your eyes glaze over: "acre-feet," "pounds-per-million," hundreds of thousands of gallons.

But at a time when some communities have rationed home water use, those terms reduced to the consumer or single-family level, are easier to comprehend. A new study shows the almost astronomical quantities of water needed to produce food and fiber.

Costly new equipment

For farmers, drastic cutbacks in water supplies may mean switching to sprinkler systems and "drip irrigation" every few hours instead of flooding once a week. But new systems cost up to \$3,000 and take time to install. For now, many farmers are either switching to less water-intensive crops or (in the case of fruit trees) simply forgetting about the harvest and concentrating on saving the trees.

For most people, the high amount of water required to produce a simple breakfast may lead to higher prices and maybe fewer oranges. Or it could mean conserving water by finally starting that diet or making do with last year's clothes.

Crop specialists with the Kern County Coop-

erative Extension in Bakersfield, California, (supported by the University of California and the U.S. Department of Agriculture under a land-grant college agreement) recently sat down with scratch pads and slide rules to translate large-scale farm water needs into something readily understandable.

They knew from agricultural records how much irrigation the average acre of a particular crop needed and what could be expected as a harvest. From there, it was a simple matter to scale the figures down from acre to tabletop.

Computing the gallons

An acre-foot of water (4,840 square yards, 12 inches deep) is 326,000 gallons, or about what a five-member family uses to wash, cook, flush, and sprinkle its lawn in a year. Normally, it takes more than two acre-feet to produce the average 6,000-pound yield of wheat per acre. That translates in 136 gallons per one-pound loaf of bread.

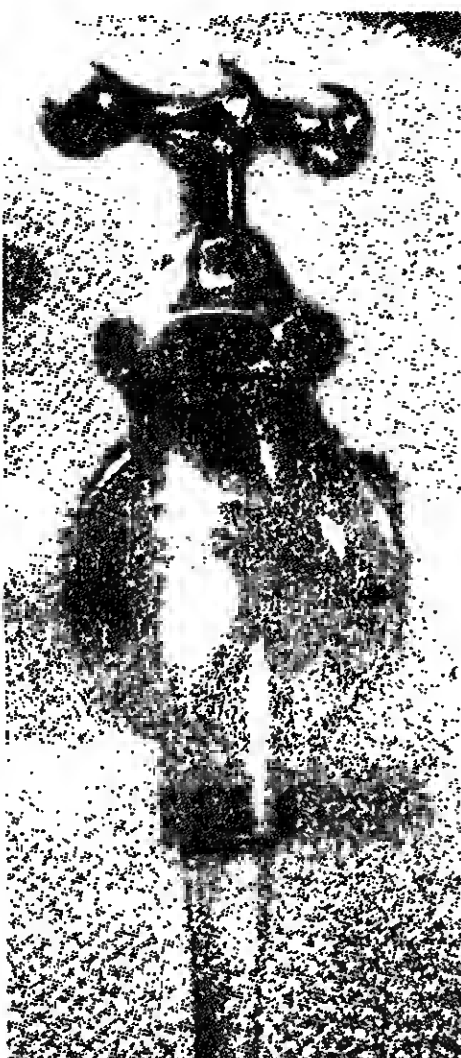
One acre-foot equals 14,000 pounds of potatoes (23 gallons a pound), 2,000 pounds of tomatoes (125 gallons per pound), or 7,000 pounds of oranges (47 gallons per pound.)

The average acre of cotton yields 1,100 pounds of lint, but needs three acre-feet of water to do it. Since one man's shirt takes a half-pound of cotton lint, that means 447 gallons of water per shirt, the scientists figure.

It even takes 233 gallons of water to produce one quart of milk. That includes irrigation for silage and alfalfa, lots of hosing-down to keep barns sanitary, and the cow's own thirst. It is worth keeping that in mind when someone asks you to drink fruit juice and milk instead of water.

Even farmers sometimes shake their heads at the amount of water they need.

"I didn't realize it took that much water," said Ed Souder of the Council of California Growers, the organization which asked the Bakersfield team to do the study. "I don't think the average person has any idea of the water it takes to produce the food he eats or the clothes on his back."



	Gallons of water
Loaf of bread	136 gals.
Cotton pajamas	900 gals.
Quart of milk	223 gals.
1 lb. of tomatoes	125 gals.
1 lb. of oranges	47 gals.
1 lb. of potatoes	23 gals.

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United States

New England's poor: how to break the poverty pattern

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

In previous articles, the existence of rural poverty in northern New England has been documented — from children deprived of basic nutrition to old people suffering through the rigors of severe winter weather with inadequate housing and lack of heat.

It has also been shown that, while a number of public and private agencies and programs are in place to aid the poor, their performance falls far short of the need.

There are suggestions, gathered from both high- and low-level sources in private and public welfare, as to how existing programs can be improved — along with some new ideas:

• A critical need is for more anti-poverty agency "outreach workers" to regularly visit the poor and help prevent them from "falling through the gaps" in services.

The Aroostook County Action Program (ACAP) in Maine has six such workers; it needs 20 to do the job, says ACAP executive director Norman Fournier. Recently, budget limits forced ACAP to limit the mileage of the outreach workers it has.

• It is generally agreed that an overall study is needed on the extent of rural poverty in northern New England and what is being done not only by the CAP agencies, but by others — from the Salvation Army to the Association of Aroostook Indians. This kind of overview would lead toward eliminating gaping holes in services as well as any duplication.

The U.S. Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare (HEW) is making a start in this direction by conducting a study of the distribution of federal human-services dollars to determine the difference in appropriations between rural and urban areas, says Barry Morrisroe, director of the office of rural development of HEW.

• Economic development is seen as the key to getting people off welfare. The North Country Council of Franconia, N.H., is a nonprofit organization devoted to bolstering the job picture of the northern sector of the state. Top-priority economic development programs include building industrial parks in five "growth centers," amid the scattered population of about 66,000 people.

• Patrick Chont, director of research for U.S. Economic Development Administration, says revitalization of old mill towns is the most desirable way to help northern New Englanders.

• "Those who work with the poor in northern New England feel strongly that hopes should not be raised only to be dashed — that if programs are initiated, they should be funded and followed through.

Congress passed the Rural Development Act of 1972 to encourage and speed up economic growth in the rural areas, but results from it are hard to find.

• In a number of cases, it was found that friction between anti-poverty agencies and other groups trying to help the poor impeded progress.

• "Barriers to the delivery of human services must be overcome," says Mary New-

man, New England regional director for HEW. "One means of overcoming the barriers to the delivery of human services to rural areas is in the joint mobilization of resources of various rural communities. Rural communities with limited capabilities need to get together with other communities in similar circumstances within their state in order to pool their resources and jointly plan and organize for human-service systems. . . . By forming such bodies as rural planning councils, they may more effectively compete for state and federal grants.

"In short," says Mrs. Newman, "I see structures such as rural planning agencies as the culmination of partnerships between rural communities working cooperatively with state and federal agencies with the goal of developing and enhancing human service in rural New England.

• William Kendra, who made a documentary film called "A Question of Survival" which explores the problems of rural poverty in Washington County, Maine, lists three developments he feels would result in significant progress toward meeting the needs of the poor: First, he would like to see a sharp lessening of rivalry between groups seeking to help the poor. Second, he feels that if each anti-poverty agency would concentrate on a single, positive program over a long period of time there would be greater chance of success. Third, he would like to see local people become more conscious of the way big companies may be exploiting them by paying low wages.

Last of three articles.



By Peter Main, staff photographer

'Winnie' is on welfare

Youngster with her doll is a member of a large family in Maine that is on welfare. There are programs aimed at breaking the poverty pattern, so that tots like Winnie will not wind up on the dole when they grow up.

Instant voting gains support

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The American voting system may be about to undergo its most sweeping changes since woman suffrage 56 years ago.

The next time an American votes for congressman or president, he might register just minutes before casting his ballot; finance the congressional race from his tax money; and elect the president directly instead of through the Electoral College.



By M. Norman MacKenzie, staff photographer

New plan could boost voter turnout

All these innovations — each one capable of triggering a fundamental political repercussion of its own — could become law by the 1978 congressional election or the 1980 presidential election, owing to a succession of changes in the White House, Congress, and public opinion.

Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, announcing support for the electoral proposals March 22 by the two-month-old Carter administration, described them as continuing "the momentum toward a society in which all citizens participate as freely, as fully, and as equally as possible in our democracy."

The "momentum" of the individual proposals, however, varies. For instance:

• Election Day voter registration. This innovation, together with public financing of congressional campaigns, enjoys probably the strongest resurgence of interest.

Allowing voters in federal elections to register right at the polls on "Election Day" (with proof of identity and residence); instead of weeks in advance, is a milder substitute for the plan to allow mass registration by postcard, which perished without a vote last year in the Senate under the threat of a veto by then-President Ford.

The new proposal boasts the sponsorship of the chairman of the committees in both houses of Congress which will process the legislation, Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D) of Nevada and Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D) of New Jersey — normally a legislative ticket to early and speedy approval.

Senator Cannon says the plan could boost the nation's voter turnout — which has fallen steadily in the past five presidential elections, from 62.6 percent in 1960 to 53.3 percent in 1972 — by 10 percent. Four states now using the system (Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Maine), ranked in the top five voter turnout last year.

• Public financing of congressional cam-

paigns. The nearly solid wall of opposition in the White House and Congress which doomed this proposal for the past two years has been transformed into a bandwagon of support.

A proponent (Mr. Carter) has replaced an opponent (Mr. Ford) as President. The leaders of both houses of Congress (House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts and Senate majority leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia) in recent weeks have abandoned their previous opposition. And the chairmanship of the House committee handling the legislation has switched from an arch foe (former Rep. Wayne L. Hays [D] of Ohio) to an enthusiastic backer (Mr. Thompson).

The concept of extending presidential-style public funding, through a voluntary income tax checkoff, to congressional races now underwritten by private contributors commands support from most congressmen (in a poll by the public-interest lobby Common Cause) and a sharply rising proportion of the American public (67 percent in a Gallup poll).

• Direct popular election of the president. Despite the new interest inspired by the near-miss last year of an Electoral College crisis (a switch of 9,245 votes in two states might have nullified Mr. Carter's 1.7 million popular vote victory with an electoral vote defeat), this proposal faces a longer and more barrier-strewn political road.

A constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College requires approval by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and three-fourths of the states. But proponents claim "I now command enough support to break the sort of Senate filibuster that killed it in 1970, and to clear the House again as it did in 1969. The plan is endorsed by more than 80 percent of Americans in a recent Gallup poll."

The fourth element in the Carter electoral package is liberalization of the Hatch Act to broaden federal civil servants' political rights, a proposal that failed in the last Congress.

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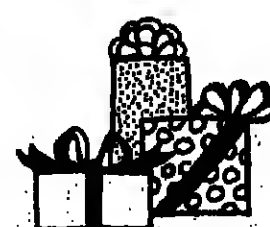
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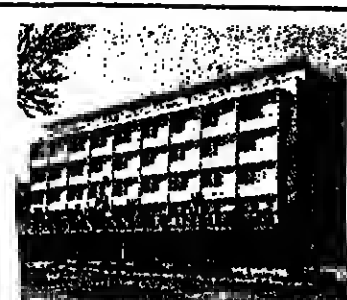
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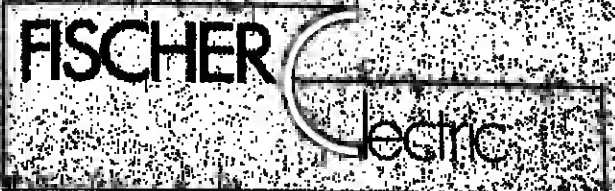
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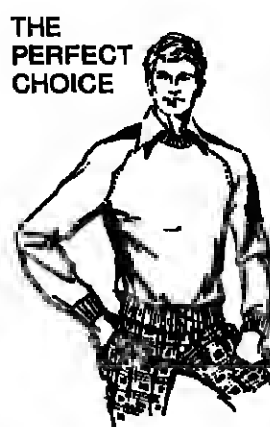
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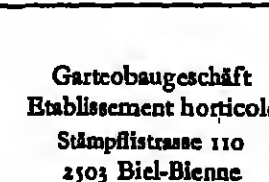
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From page 1

★U.S., Soviets eye Horn of Africa

The Ethiopian (and thus the Soviet) blueprint envisages a regional grouping embracing Ethiopia — including Eritrea — the Territory of Afars and Issas, Somalia, and South Yemen. The glue in this grouping would be Marxist ideology and a common dependence on the Soviet Union.

For drafters of the Arab blueprint, the main problem is to wean the Somalis and the Yemenis (particularly South Yemen) from their dependence on Soviet patronage. For drafters of the Ethiopian/Soviet blueprint, the main problem is to heal the centuries-old, even atavistic hostility between Somalis and Ethiopians.

Each side in the wider struggle has had a missionary of its own on the trail in recent days. For the Ethiopians and Soviets it is Cuban President Fidel Castro. In the course of his current African journey he has already visited South Yemen, Somalia, and Ethiopia. For the Arabs it is Sudanese President Nimeiry who has visited North and South Yemen and Somalia.

General Nimeiry was in the North Yemen capital of Taiz March 22 for a mini-summit which the Presidents of North and South Yemen and of Somalia were scheduled to attend. But the Somali President, Siad Barre, did not turn up and sent a message of apology. This presumably was a setback for General Nimeiry, but the Sudanese President came to Taiz directly from a meeting with Gen. Siad Barre in the Somali capital — and with a joint communiqué in his pocket professing identity of views on the Red Sea's future and on Ethiopia and Eritrea.

It is in fact the threatened disintegration of Ethiopia as an empire since the deposing of the late Emperor Haile Selassie that has precipitated the present crisis. As long as Ethiopia was a stable unit, it was the U.S.'s chosen friend at the southern entrance to the Red Sea and a major recipient of American aid. That inevitably led to the Somalis — long-time foes of the Ethiopians — turning away from the U.S. and developing a close relationship with the Soviet Union.

Now things have changed radically in Ethiopia. The country threatens to fall apart. The province of Eritrea is closer than ever to breaking away after a long guerrilla war. And Somalia wants to "liberate" the Somali-popu-



lated province of Ogaaden, as well as the French Territory of Afars and Issas when it becomes independent on June 27. In the Ethiopian capital, power has passed into the hands of the Marxist Colonel Mengistu who welcomes the patronage of both the U.S.S.R. and Cuba.

That would be fine for the Soviets — if they did not see an almost inevitable collision between Ethiopians and Somalis a short way farther down the road. Thus Moscow's efforts seem directed to finding a way to avoid having to make a choice between Ethiopia and Somalia and to keep both in the Soviet camp. Hence the blueprint for a federation or regional grouping being touted (in behalf of the Soviets and Colonel Mengistu) by Cuban President Castro.

The West's counter tactic is to encourage the moderate Arabs to exploit the long-standing Somali-Ethiopian rivalry by offering Somali President Barre the prospect of his (rather than Ethiopian) leadership in the Horn of Africa. Simultaneously, there would be hope of all Somalis being united within a common frontier in a Greater Somalia over which he would preside.



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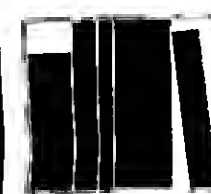
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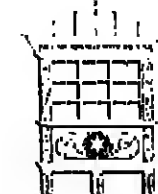
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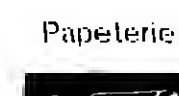
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From page 1



From page 1

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TERRORIS

Libya, Iraq, and a few other countries fuel the flames of terrorism by supplying sanctuaries, funds, training grounds, and weapons. Today, in the second of two articles researched in Europe and the United States, a Monitor correspondent probes the role played by these countries.

By David Aneble

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

• A few miles along the coast from Libya's capital, Tripoli, a modest "hotel" looks out over the blue Mediterranean. It and other Libyan villas like it have seen a curious variety of nonpaying "guests."

Arch-terrorist Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, better known as Carlos Martínez or just plain "Carlos," has stretched out there luxuriously with his Palestinian friends. He probably is there right now. The five members of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) who attacked the American Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in 1975 later did their jerky calisthenics on one of the villa's roofs — together with five JRA colleagues they had forced the Japanese Government to release.

West German anarchist Hans Joachim Klein, after treatment in a Libyan hospital for wounds received in December, 1975, during the Carlos-led kidnapping of the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil ministers from Vienna, convalesced along the same sunny coastline. Wilfried Bose, another of Carlos's associates, knew it well before he was killed by Israeli commandos rescuing hostages he had helped hijack to Uganda.

• The Abu Ali training camp spreads over several square miles of central Iraq. Equipped with its own small arms factory, the camp is filled with Palestinians and others puffing and panting through various stages of guerrilla and terrorist training under the expert guidance of al-Fatah defector Abu Nidal.

During the past six months terrorists have fanned out from there to attack targets in more moderate Arab states such as Jordan and Syria. They call their Iraqi-backed group "Black June" — in memory of Syria's massive thrust into Lebanon during that month last year.

Libya, Iraq, and a handful of other radical states fuel the flames of terrorism. They are the sanctuaries and supply bases, the training grounds and arsenals, the bankers and morale boosters of the terrorist cause. Without them the task of transnational terrorists such as Carlos would be far more difficult and dangerous.

Soviets in background

But by far the largest of the world's "subversive centers," says Brian Crozier, director of the London-based Institute for the Study of Conflict, is the Soviet Union. The Russians, however, prefer to keep well in the background. They have no desire to have their carefully cultivated image of respectability tarnished by an association with terrorism. They are well aware, too, that they have a huge potential problem of their own with dissident nationalists.

In Mr. Crozier's analysis, outlined before the now-defunct Senate subcommittee on international security, there are two streams of Soviet subversion.

The first is through the training and indoctrination of orthodox Communists from around the world. They are processed, says Mr. Crozier, through the Lenin Institute in Moscow, where they are given, among other things, courses in guerrilla warfare, sabotage, explosives, and sharpshooting.

The second stream draws on national liberationists from the developing world. These are processed through the Pa-



Photos by Sven Simon, AP, and UPI

The faces behind the headlines

Aided and abetted by a few nations, a small network of adherents of various causes circle the globe attempting to attract attention or coerce action through violence.

Among them (counterclockwise from left): Hans Joachim Klein, member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, Abu Nidal, the late Ulrike Meinhof, and Carlos Martínez.

trice Lumumba. Friendship University in Moscow, where students from around the globe are enrolled in a wide variety of straightforward academic studies. But the tall monolith of a building is also the recruiting ground for potential guerrillas and terrorists who are extracted and trained in Tashkent and other parts of the Soviet Union.

For instance, in 1975 Dutch police arrested four armed Syrians shortly before they could attempt to carry out their plan to kidnap Russian Jews aboard a train traveling from Moscow through the Netherlands. Under questioning the four, thought to have been Lumumba University students, admitted they had been trained in weaponry, explosives, and propaganda at a small town near Moscow.

Carlos himself, son of a wealthy, life-long Venezuelan Communist, attended Patrice Lumumba. His later expulsion from the university in 1970 is assumed by many Western officials to have been merely a cover for his subsequent activities. Carlos's background and the connection of the Soviet Secret Service, the KGB, with terrorism are detailed in a new book by Colin Smith entitled "Carlos, Portrait of a Terrorist" (Holt, Rinehart & Winston).

East German camp

As a rule of thumb, Western security services assume that the KGB works through and controls the secret services of most of its East European allies.

It is inconceivable, for instance, that the KGB would know nothing of Bulgaria's role in training guerrillas and terrorists of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, not to mention the dispatching of arms to them across the Black Sea. The East Germans run a sabotage training camp near Finsterwalde and are reported to have aided West German anarchists and other terrorists with funds and documents.

Again, it is difficult to believe that the KGB was unaware of the arms deal between the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), an American arms dealer, and the big Czech manufacturer Ormipol. This was uncovered in 1971 when four tons of weapons were seized by the Dutch police at Schiphol Airport.

It is equally hard to believe that the Czechs, and newer the KGB, were altogether ignorant of the plans of the two Palestinians who in 1973 boarded a train in Czechoslovakia, kidnapped Russian Jewish émigrés aboard on arrival in Austria, and thereby succeeded in forcing the Austrian Government to close the emigration center for Russian Jews at Schönau Castle.

The KGB also is considered in the West to have been in complete control of Cuba's secret service, the Dirección General de Inteligencia or DGI, since the late 1960s. After Carlos narrowly and violently escaped arrest by French security agents in 1975, killing two of them and an informer, the French promptly expelled three Cuban diplomats. The three were accused of being members of the Cuban DGI. Top French officials dropped heavy hints about the well-known KGB-DGI connection.

Meanwhile, the number of radical countries ready to risk their own images by opening their doors to international terrorists has been declining. Algeria, for example, has pulled back noticeably in recent years.

Radical nations

Left in the terrorist business are a hard core of radical states, nearly all of which have close ties with Moscow. Among them: North Korea, Cuba, Iraq, Somalia, South Yemen, and Libya. (Following Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's ouster of his country's Soviet advisers, Libya's anti-Arab establishment Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi, who came out of his way to woo the Russians in spite of his personal anti-communism, Libya has become a huge arsenal of Soviet weaponry, from tanks and missiles to jet fighters and even warships.)

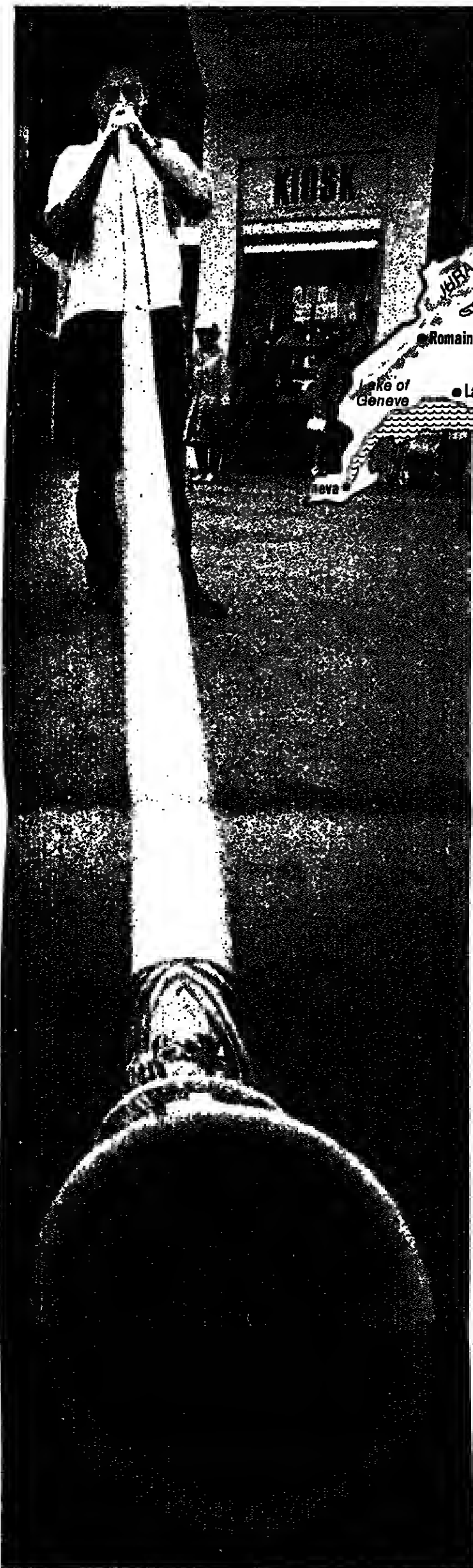
North Korea has long been a meeting place and training center for thousands of guerrillas, liberationists, and terrorists from Japan, the Middle East, and Europe. Some of its diplomats overseas, besides engaging in narcotics smuggling (for which they have been expelled from Scandinavia and elsewhere), are thought to have helped coordinate the

SWISS TRAVEL

INSIDE

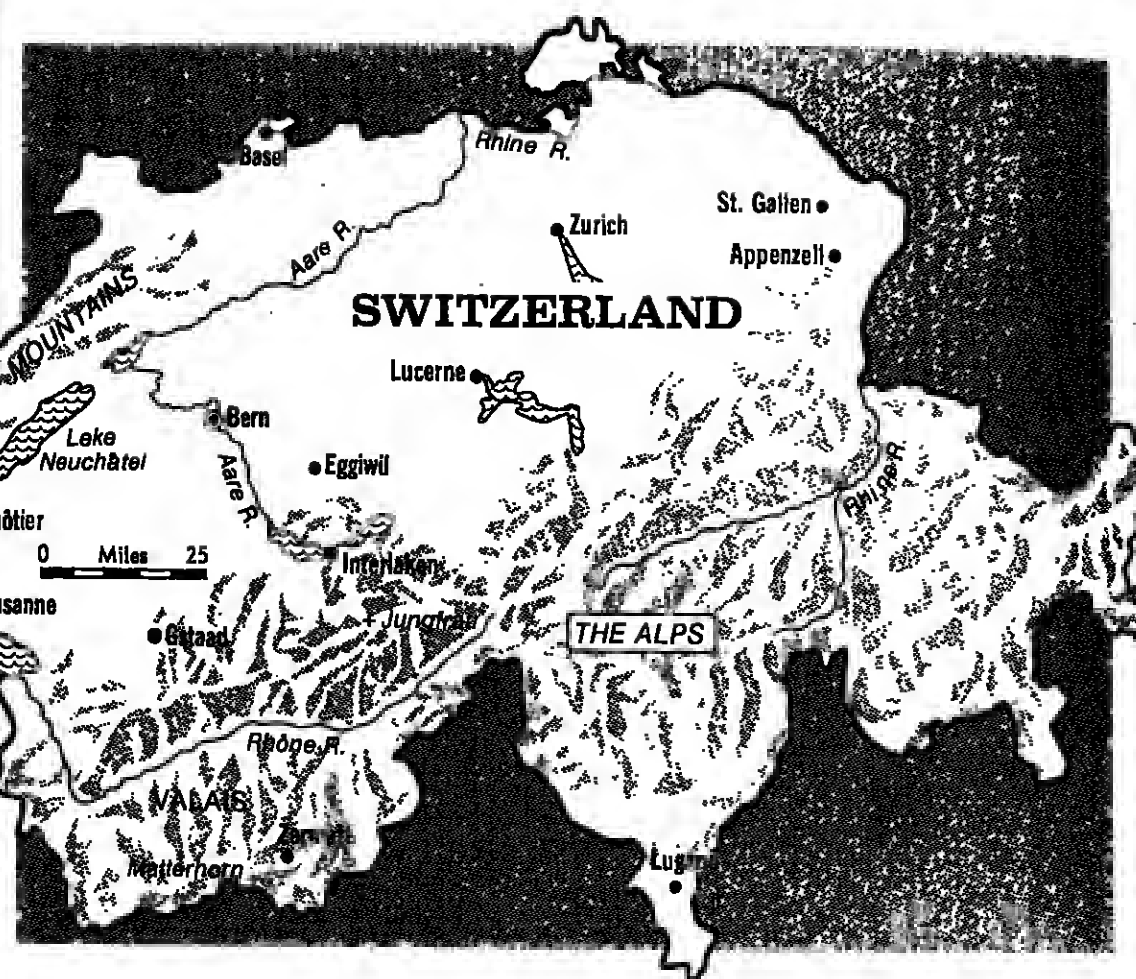
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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Alphorn player serenades shoppers



Switzerland revisited: as fresh as an edelweiss

'Some may deplore . . . going to Switzerland as escapist. But . . . In today's world, who of us cannot benefit from being reminded that cleanliness, order, personal safety, and a fierce respect for the rights of others are still possible on a national scale?'

By Joseph G. Harrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

André Siegfried, the French historian and social-philosopher, once wrote a book entitled "Nations Have Souls" in which he sought to pin down national characteristics. Since he had room only for the larger European nations, Switzerland was not included. But had it been, what might Siegfried have said of this extraordinarily successful and pleasant little land?

Could he have explained why Switzerland is universally well regarded, why it stands for unalloyed beauty and exceptional peace even among those who have never seen it, and why it exercises a magnetic attraction, drawing back again and again those fortunate enough to have spent time there?

Is all this traceable, in major part, to the individual but melded contributions of its three main racial strains? Certainly, the most easily and widely recognized Swiss characteristics closely parallel the world's popular conceptions of the French, German, and Italian peoples. Fully as much as France itself, Switzerland is determined to enjoy life.

Moreover its German efficiency probably makes it the best-run country, both physically and politically, in the world today. Finally, there is that sense of continuity, of deep-rootedness, of adherence to what has been tried and proven good, so noteworthy among Italians.

Comparison of views

Soma 45 years ago, I spent a year in Switzerland as a college student. As a journalist I have returned on several occasions. But now, enjoying the benefits of retirement, I wanted to go back and make a comparison with my first view of that country. Was it really as beautiful

ns I remembered from youthful enthusiasm? Was it still
ns clean? Were those hubbub Swiss trains still fabu-
lous? Did the Matterhorn seem ns t gh, Lake Geneva as
blue, and did cheese fondue still taste as good? In short,
in a world where so much else has deteriorated so
badly, had the Swiss also succumbed?

Yes - in one respect. Like the rest of the world, Switzerland's cities are now overrun with traffic, all moving at a terrifying speed. Even here, the nervousness and pointless hurry which the automobile has foisted on mankind has taken over.

But this aside, it is remarkable how little — in either feeling or look — Switzerland has changed in the last half-century.

Of course, here and there one is confronted by such enormities as the high-rise apartment that, in a moment of civic drowsiness, was built on the shores of Lake Geneva near the lovely little Castle of Chillon. Yet one is heartened by the assurance that greater care is now being taken to avoid such lapses from, not only good taste, but from good sense in a country which depends so heavily upon its unspoiled vistas. And, unquestionably, Switzerland shows less architectural change than almost any other major country in Europe. What was pleasing and gracious half a century ago is, in overwhelming measure, still there to delight the eye and refresh the spirit.

New motive for visit

For today, above and beyond the traditional reasons for going to Switzerland, there is a new motive for doing so, one particularly impelling in the ultra-modern world. It is to spend time in an atmosphere where the problems, the tensions, the disturbances of contemporary

Continued on next page

***Switzerland as clean and attractive as it was in the thirties**

Continued from preceding page

life not only seem less apparent but actually are so. On the streets of Swiss cities thousands of bicycles and motorcycles are left unlocked and are there when the owners return. A woman alone can walk down the street at night unmolested. When an airline, a railroad, or a bus-line schedule says that departure is at such and such a time, the schedule is met to the minute. The national and cantonal governments daily reach important decisions, but they are made and implemented without riot or audible howls of rage.

Some may deplore such reasons for going to Switzerland as escapism. But John Milton showed wisdom when he recommended seeking "edn't peace and quiet." After all, in today's world, who of us cannot benefit from being reminded that cleanliness, order, personal safety, and a fierce respect for the rights of others are still possible on a national scale? Who will not, in this time of environmental concern, be a better citizen at home through seeing how the Swiss have managed to marry beauty and efficiency without sacrificing either?

Example for world

There is, indeed, one further vital example which Switzerland can set for a world, where some foremost nations are engaged in desperate struggles to keep afloat financially. It is an example which old Ben Franklin would have applauded. It is plain, simple, downright hard work. From time to time there are those who attribute Switzerland's economic and financial

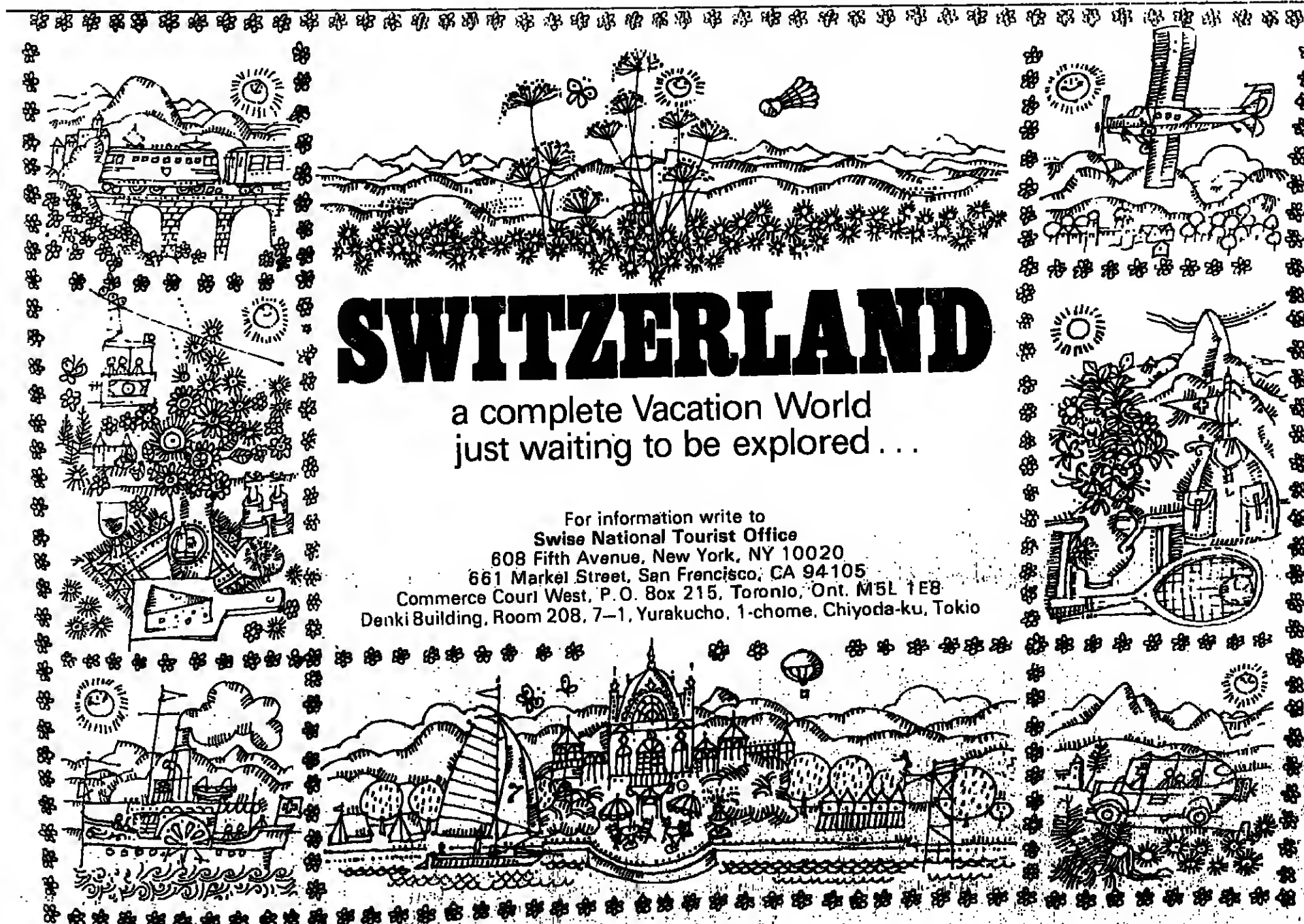
success (it has the solidest currency in the world) to "luck," as if the Swiss somehow did not deserve their fortunate position. Nothing could be more unjust. The Swiss did not inherit their present enviable situation. They created it.

Every inch of the country is used carefully, thoughtfully, efficiently, and with an eye to the future. Waterpower is the only national material resource, but it is harnessed superbly. Farmland is scarce in so mountainous a land, but what there is of it is tended with unending care. With so much of the landscape uninhabitable, many of the habitable portions are, if not crowded, at least thoroughly populated. Yet along many hundreds of miles of Swiss railway we saw only one junkyard. And in that the used cars, destined for scrap, were neatly aligned in rows and the ground between kept clear of debris.

The difficulty with describing Switzerland's manifold beauties and enjoyments is to know where to begin. How does one really describe a land which looks exactly like its superb scenic postcards? What do you say of a country filled with big and little Jungfraus, dotted with Lake Lazars, whose forests in the fall almost rival New England's for color, and whose meadows actually tinkle with the sound of thousands of cowbells? Indeed how can words paint an adequate picture of a land where (conservatively speaking, of course) there must be at least a billion geraniums—a couple of them six to eight inches in diameter—set out on city streets, railway stations, wharves, and virtually every country chateau the eye falls upon?



Thun with its lakeside houses guards entrance to the Bernese Oberland



Traveling light, or how I got by on one pantsuit

By Barbara Band
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
One round-trip, 22-day plane ticket to Zurich, one 21-day Eurailpass, \$400 in traveler's checks, \$40 in foreign currency, one flight bag, one drawstring shoulder bag, and one handbag constituted my equipment for a glorious three weeks of traveling through Switzerland.

To take advantage of the cheapest air rates, my reservation was made off-season 60 days in advance. In October, 1976, the price was \$367. (Prices vary from month to month.) This April, for instance, the same ticket would cost \$387. Check with your travel agent. Later I bought a Eurailpass for \$180. (This summer, they'll cost \$210.) In Switzerland, the official Swiss timetable cost \$1.50, and \$28 was needed to reach the top of the Jungfrau on one of the few rail lines not included in the Eurailpass. This outlay for transportation enabled me to travel almost every day on rail — plus an all-night ride across northern Italy.

In preparation for the trip, I was given three excellent detailed maps and a paperback copy of "Enjoy Europe by Train" by William J. Dunn, all purchased at a local bookstore. A small map of Europe, showing every railroad which accepts the Eurailpass, was provided with the pass. In addition, I borrowed every book in the public library that seemed appropriate. Each one offered some new bit of information, but "Enjoy Europe by Train" proved to be the most valuable source. I cut pages from the Dunn book and made notes on 110 paper from the library. These were all carried in a sketch

pad to conserve space. Lists of scenic areas, picturesque towns, inexpensive lodgings and restaurants, hints on local customs and on how American tourists should behave, how to dress, how to pack, etc., were put in the order I expected to use them.

As soon as my plane reservation was made, I began to assemble every item that might be needed — clothes in one section of the closet and smaller items in my flight bag. I borrowed a navy, lightweight interlined nylon all-purpose coat and bought a few things that were absolutely necessary, but almost everything else was found within my own four walls. Clothing was chosen that was washable and would resist spots and wrinkles, for only twice would I have access to a washing machine. All clothing was rolled very tightly to conserve space.

Two weeks before flight date, everything was packed as a test for space and durability. Into my flight bag went one pair of black flairs with rubber soles for dress and for tramping city streets. Then in went one summer pantsuit, one navy dress with jacket (it never had a single wrinkle), one pair of warm double-knit slacks, one sweater, two long-sleeved blouses, one warm and one thin nightgown, stockings, socks, scarves, and jewelry. A rubber-lined pocket on the outside of the bag held all cosmetics, nail file, scissors, hairbrush, needle and thread. I bought some very small plastic containers in a dime store for three-weeks' worth of all creams and liquids.

On the other side of the bag was an open pocket which held a folding umbrella, maps, sketch pad, and pencils. The smaller bag held one pair of waterproof deer skin shoes, two

books, can opener, jackknife, flashlight, small camera, film, and very small gifts for friends whom I would see along the way.

I often used this bag as a survival kit for the days that I stayed in one place, so I could leave the larger bag in the hotel. It held maps, timetable, umbrella, awcater, lunch, camera, and sketch pad.

I left the clothing in the bag for a week, and when removed it proved to be well chosen. The few wrinkles all disappeared when the garments were hung up overnight. With everything ready I was able to do the final packing in a few minutes. It was very warm on flight day so I wore medium-weight knit slacks, short-sleeved blouse, cashmere cardigan (for warmth on the plane), and soft shoes with crepe soles that could be used for walking but which doubled for slippers. A heavy wool cardigan was fitted neatly as a lining in my coat and carried over my arm. The coat doubled as bathrobe. This wardrobe enabled me to be warm on a mountain top, cool in the valleys, dry in the rain, reasonably well dressed for church, theater, and opera, and very comfortable, whether riding all day in a train or walking up to 10 miles a day in town and country.

I started with a very general itinerary and followed it as my fancy moved me. The Eurailpass made it possible to get on and off a train at will — no tickets to buy and no destination to be decided upon until the train was pulling into a station. If the appearance of a town where I had expected to stop was not agreeable, I just went on until I found one that suited. Each morning I decided where I would

go that day, started when I felt ready, and stopped when and where I pleased.

It was never hard to find an inexpensive hotel quite near the station, and reservations were not necessary since it was between busy tourist seasons. In Switzerland it was possible to find comfortable (not luxurious) rooms without bath averaging \$12 a day.

Accommodations at that price were much better in the small towns than in the cities. Switzerland takes all prizes for cleanliness, dependability, honesty, and friendliness.

This rate always included all tips, taxes, and breakfast, and for me, lunch. I saved half the bread, butter, jelly and cheese and ate it for lunch. I supplemented this with fresh fruit and fruit juices, but found milk hard to get. At night it was usually easy to find a good hotel near for \$3 to \$5.

As for exchange rates of currency, the trip was each contain a card showing photographs of each coin and bill and a simple explanation of their values in the specific foreign currency and in United States currency.

Luggage space remained very tight. It was even necessary to refuse gifts from a friend in Bern due to lack of space. My plan called for delaying all purchases until returning to Zurich airport. I gleaned information from travel reading in regard to the shops at airport and station. A beautiful one selling only handmade in Switzerland and one selling delicious candies provided me with all the gifts needed for relatives and friends at home. This proved to be an ideal way to conserve not only space but money and time.

Enchanting village of yellow limestone

By Kimmis Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Romainmôtier, Switzerland
It took our train about an hour to get to Romainmôtier from Lausanne. The first we saw of this charming village was a church spire; and then, a splendid lime tree. It all looked timeless, as though all the centuries were present at once.

There was a bus from the country train station, but we decided Romainmôtier deserved to be first seen from its footpaths. The very pleasant walk took a mere 20 minutes.

In summer and autumn, the Swiss, to say nothing of a considerable number of tourists, flock here for concerts. At any time of the year artists come to paint, and sculptors to take advantage of the Jura limestone of the region.

Romainmôtier describes itself as a place of prayer, as it was in 450 when the first monastery in Switzerland was established here. In 1536 its church was taken over by Protestants, but these days it is considered ecumenical and people of many faiths come to contemplate or, like us, to enjoy its beautiful setting.

Built of yellowed limestone from the surrounding mountains, the church could be described as "plain." But its simplicity makes it impressive. A small community of women

keep it; a foundation maintains it and protects its art.

The nave of the little church dates in part from the 10th century, the narthex from the 12th, the choir from the 14th, the frescoes from the 15th. But the big window was made in 1938 by artists Marcel Poncet and Casimir Raymond, and the fine pipe organs were built by Neldhart and Lhoté in 1972. These later additions blend harmoniously with their medieval setting.

Romainmôtier has two small hotels, two ten-rooms, and a camp site. We stopped in at one hotel restaurant. We weren't asked what we wanted — they just served a good roast beef.

Little Switzerland seems chock-full of charms like Romainmôtier. Most of them are easily reached by frequent train service. Others are served by postal buses. We've found there are numerous day-long trips to be taken from big-city bases like Geneva, Zurich, Basel. For instance, there's Murten on its lake. The

Swiss defeated Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, here in 1476, and the town's past is recalled by its fine ramparts.

Another place, located near St. Gallen, almost in Austria, is Appenzell. This is also reached by cog railway. It's as pastoral as a child's vision of "Heidi." When it's time to vote on local issues here the villagers still meet in the square and show their preferences by raising their hands.

All these towns have their delights. But Romainmôtier's claim on our memory is its tranquility. This was a power center once; its abbey controlled 30 villages and 50 fiefs in ancient times. If its feeling of authority persists, maybe this is because the splendid stone of its buildings seems as solid as the Jura Mountains.

We walked here by the highway. We returned to the train station by a footpath that starts beside the church. It follows a singing brook.



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Present to take home

By mule into darkest Switzerland

By Lyn Shepard
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sion, Switzerland
A team of 12 hardy mules has helped revive tourist interest in a long-lost vista of the Swiss Alps.

Thanks to the mules — and the ingenuity of a British travel organizer — visitors can now take a safari along the original pack trails of Valais in the Matterhorn country.

A Lausanne-based tour operator, Welcom Swiss Tours, offers the adventurous traveler a seven-day trek at 5,000 to 7,000 feet high above the Rhône Valley.

The caravans, led by Swiss guides, resume in May with 18 groups scheduled to roam from one mountain valley to another until October.

Overnight stays are arranged at rustic inns in Alpine villages. At the end of a day's safari, tourists sample a variety of Swiss specialties including the local favorites, cheese fondue and raclette.

The mule safari idea was conceived a few years ago by the sales manager of Welcom Swiss Tours, British-born Jillian Barraud-Harrison.

At the time, tourism in Valais had fallen alarmingly.

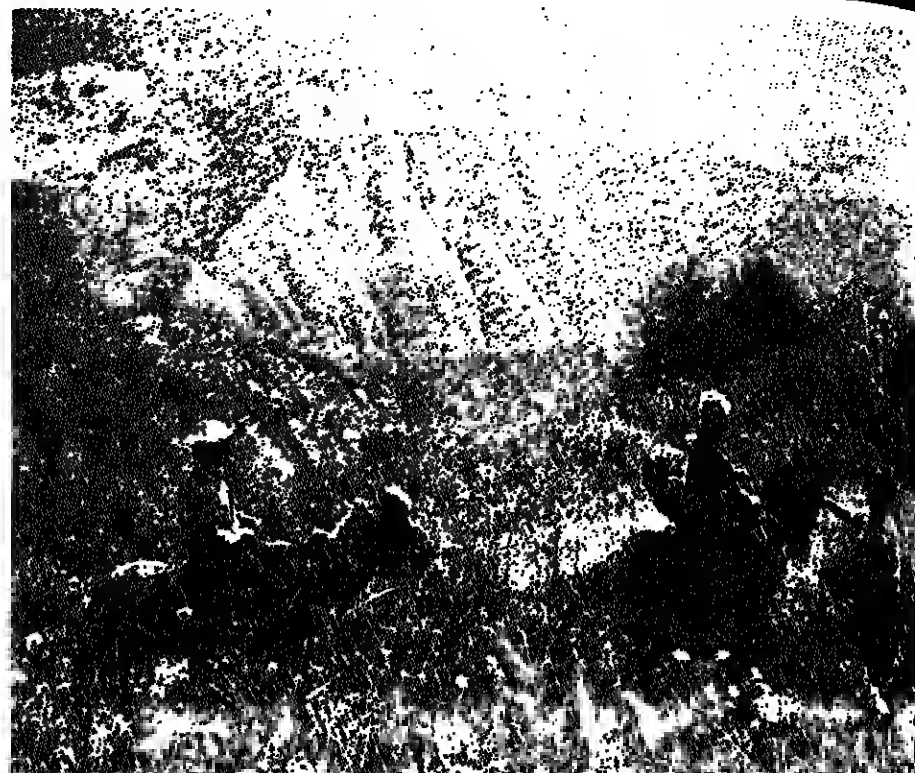
As Mrs. Barraud-Harrison recalls, a group of concerned Valais planners sought her firm's advice, realizing that the old means of drawing tourists to the area no longer worked.

The Lausanne firm hit upon the safari idea as the best way to present the rugged Alpine splendor and involve the traveler in an active vacation.

"This is the Switzerland of everybody's dreams," Mrs. Barraud-Harrison insists. "Here you'll see the meadows carpeted with wild flowers, the bright blue sky set off against snow-capped mountain peaks, larch forests, rushing streams, and mountain fauna."

The mountain tour covers 100 kilometers at an all-inclusive price of \$275 for the week. Previous horse-riding experience is unnecessary, and there's no upper age limit. Children, however, must be at least 12, and all safari members must be physically fit since the trek calls for 5 to 8 hours of walking or riding a day.

Further background can be provided on request. Write to Mrs. Barraud-Harrison at 7 Avenue Benjamin-Constant, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland.



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Wall Street counselor leads Swiss mountain hikes

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Zermatt, Switzerland
When Fred Jacobson goes running through New York City's East Side each morning, his thoughts invariably wander over here — to the dramatically beautiful canton of Valais, home of the Matterhorn, Lykamm, and dozens of other majestic alpine peaks.

The New York investment counselor runs a lot because he likes it (he is a moderately good marathon runner) but also to stay in shape for his principal avocation — scaling the craggy peaks he loves so much. In fact, he has visited this part of Switzerland almost every year since 1969 when, as a 29-year-old, he first climbed the mighty Matterhorn.

More recently, his love of mountains — Swiss mountains in particular — has led him to introduce others to "the most beautiful mountain scenery in the world." Each summer Mr. Jacobson conducts tourists in a series of 17-day hiking trips to this region of the Swiss Alps.

In the process he introduces hikers to remote little villages and stream-filled valleys of

the Valais: to alpine pastures where the famous bell-ringing brown cows of Switzerland graze, and to the world of lofty peaks and crawling glaciers.

To the layman the climbing involved will be demanding, for some outings result in a mile-high change in altitude. But they never involve genuine mountaineering. Though slopes may be steep and the terrain rough at times, no rope work is ever needed.

Meek mountaineer

Mr. Jacobson, author of the book, "The Meek Mountaineer" (Liverlight), is a skilled climber who scales many a rock face every year. But teaching mountaineering is not the purpose of these tours, he says: "I want to introduce the layman to the beauty and the majesty of these mountains."

Obviously, though, these mountain hikes are strenuous. To enjoy them to the full, the hiker needs to be in good physical condition. This does not mean that the would-be hiker must go running every morning, says Mr. Jacobson, but "don't think because you garden each weekend you are ready for the trip."

Those who lead an active outdoor life (say,

playing tennis on a regular basis) are as prepared as they need to be for the mountain hikes. Otherwise, says Mr. Jacobson, people can readily get into shape by going for walks every day several weeks ahead of the departure date. Increase the distance each day, he suggests, and "walk up the few flights of stairs to your office each day, don't automatically ride the elevator."

One obvious benefit from these tours is that people lose excess weight. "They become leaner, harder, and somewhat more shapely," says Mr. Jacobson, "but that is only a superficial benefit." More significant, he feels, is that many "not only discover the mountains, they discover themselves too."

After a slow start, when Mr. Jacobson and Swissair introduced the tours five years ago, demand stepped up to 48 persons last year, and current enrollment for this summer tops 80.

Those who are attracted to the tours are active people with a love of the outdoors, says Mr. Jacobson. They come from all walks of life: from millionaire bankers to construction workers to teachers; some have been in their 60s, others in their teens.

The advantage to hiking is that it does not require long hours of practice to become reasonably proficient, as is necessary with most sports. You are, in fact, "an instant success," says Mr. Jacobson.

On the other hand there are pointers to walking that Mr. Jacobson gives every group: Place your feet down flat on the ground when walking uphill; take small steps going up, lengthen the stride on the flat or going downhill but try to maintain the cadence.

The body, says Mr. Jacobson, performs like a motor. The idea is to find a comfortable cruising speed that you can maintain for hours on end. Too many people, he says, start out too fast and cannot comfortably complete the hikes which range from 6 to 15 miles a day.

"We always return to the comforts of a first-class hotel each evening," says Mr. Jacobson. And while some people choose to go hiking every other day, most "don't want to miss a mile."

Each of the three trips this summer include eight nights at Zermatt and seven at St. Moritz. Land costs are \$650; air fares range from \$372 to \$637. Departure dates from New York this summer are July 1, July 22, and August 12.

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You become part of the village in chalet vacation

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Over a leisurely breakfast in your Swiss apartment, you watch the morning sunlight descend from the blazing peaks to slowly flood the valley all around you. You've been here only two weeks, but you no longer think of yourself as a tourist. The ebb and flow of life in the Alpine village has caught you up in its gentle rhythm.

Most of the villagers recognize you now. They see you often taking a short cut to the "lebensmittel" (grocery store) across the little neck of meadow land that juts into the heart of town.

You feel as if you actually know several people: the woman grocer who helps you select a good cheese; the clerk in the "bahnhof" who taught you to read a railway timetable and who rented you the bicycle. You find it all so much more relaxing, more enjoyable, more of a learning experience than the usual over-organized overseas vacation — the "if it's Tuesday it must be Belgium" type of trip.

A new way to visit

Experiences such as this are typical of visitors who in recent years have discovered a new way to see Europe from their home-away-from-home in Switzerland.

Renting a chalet or an apartment for a vacation in Europe is becoming ever more appealing to visitors from overseas principally because of the economic advantages but also because "it's the only way to get to know the people, to get a feel for their way of life," to quote any number of vacationers who have tried the approach.



Swiss National Tourist Office

Matterhorn morning: cows head for pasture

Moreover, Switzerland is perhaps the most popular of all countries with foreign visitors both because it is so central in Europe (4½ hours by train to Paris, 3 hours to Munich, and not much longer to Vienna) and because there isn't a poorly maintained apartment in all of Switzerland.

Accommodations in countries such as Spain and France tend to be high-rise apartments in heavily populated resort areas. In contrast, the vacation apartments in Switzerland are spread about in pastoral villages where the only high-rises are nature's own and where Switzerland's abundant beauty is at its best. At the same time all these villages are well served by good transportation. Apartments usually comprise an entire floor of the proprietor's large chalet-type home, with, of course, private entrance, private bath, and kitchen.

A "Fact Sheet on Apartments" is available from any Swiss National Tourist Office (608 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020 in the U.S.) or from Swissair.

It lists some six organizations specializing in apartment or chalet rentals in Switzerland, including two U.S.-based organizations: Rent Abroad Incorporated, 300 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10036, and Idyll Limited, P.O. Box 405, Media, Pennsylvania 19063. The newest of these is Idyll, operated by Harold E. Taussig, author of the book "Shoestring Sabbaticals."

Need for an alternative

While on a year-long tour of Europe, Dr. Taussig, who teaches American Civilization at Pennsylvania State University, recognized the need for a readily available alternative to the packaged tour which most Americans rely on when they visit Europe.

"You get a thousand glimpses but learn little or nothing of Europe on the packaged tour," says Dr. Taussig. It was a similar belief which prompted Jack Walsh, a former World Health Organization official in Europe, to start Rent Abroad Inc. It offers accommodations that range from \$500 to \$2,000 a month, with a two week minimum stay.

Idyll Limited's fee for a three-week stay is \$470 to \$570 for a couple and \$675 for 3 to 6 persons. Additional terms are \$10 less. The fee includes an escort service from Zurich airport to the apartment and back again, and a newsletter which Dr. Taussig describes as a "calendar of events" not found in the tourist brochures, events such as Alpine wrestling, or cheese-making in an Alpine hut — programs attended primarily by the Swiss people rather than by tourists.

Swiss cheese: the holes are in the industry as well

By Peter Toogee
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

With the Swiss franc riding high, costly cheese almost too expensive to market

Langnau, Switzerland
Hans Strahm places a crusty loaf of mountain bread on the table and cuts several hunks of cheese from an 11-month-old wheel of Emmentaler. "Help yourself," he tells his guests as he draws up a chair for himself.

It is 10:15 in the morning. But already six hours of cheesemaking lies behind the stocky Mr. Strahm, and he is ready, he says for a mid-morning snack. He is also prepared to talk about the Swiss cheese industry.

Currently, he is a little concerned. The rosy picture of former times has begun to fade. To use a pet phrase in this cheese-oriented market town, the holes are in the industry, not just the cheese.

The reason: With the Swiss franc as high as it is on international money markets, the generally more costly Swiss cheese has become almost too expensive to market. It no longer readily holds its own against the other "Swiss-type" brands now being exported by such countries as Germany, Austria, Denmark, and Finland, among others.

"We have no trouble selling a 20 percent higher product," says Conrad A. Landolt, di-

rector of a cheese-exporting firm here, "but the 40 percent of recent months makes it more difficult."

For a nation whose cheese merchants first introduced the rest of Europe to the delights of Swiss cheese when Henry VIII was on the throne of England, this is not a happy situation. But there is little that can be done about it for the present "other than to maintain impeccable standards," says Mr. Landolt. "If we drop our standards even marginally we lose the only selling edge we have." Mr. Strahm agrees.

Mr. Strahm is a typical example of the Swiss cheesemaker. His father and grandfather made cheese before him and his son is now a qualified cheesemaker. His grandson, he is sure, will one day make cheese, too. The Strahms' is a three-man operation which each day turns out just two wheels of Emmentaler — the cheese with cherry-sized holes in it, known to the rest of the world simply as "Swiss cheese."

Supplying Mr. Strahm on a daily basis are 25

farmers whose combined herd numbers 281 cows. While some farmers deliver milk in motorized vehicles, the majority still do so in horse-drawn carts. And one farmer delivers his lone milk can in a tiny cart with a husky St. Bernard up front.

This small-is-beautiful concept of Swiss farming and cheesemaking is one reason for the high quality of dairy products here. With only two cheeses (admittedly giant wheels weighing 180-plus pounds apiece) to oversee, Mr. Strahm can control the operation in a way the manager of a large factory never could. Similarly, the Swiss farmer calls everyone of his 12 cows (an average Alpine herd) by name. Add to this a monthly government inspection of every cheese vat, storage shed, farm, and cow in a land where street sweepers are said to be cleaner than waiters in some other countries, and it is easy to see why the standard never fluctuates.

In this century Switzerland has changed from an agrarian state into a highly sophisticated industrialized one that has given its

citizens one of the highest standards of living in the world.

In the process farming has declined — too much, according to official thinking. Long-range planners see the need for the 6 million Swiss to feed themselves for a sustained period should hostilities ever cut them off from imported food.

To this end farmers have been encouraged to stay on the land through a series of price supports for their products. This in turn has meant that the milk for Swiss cheese and chocolates is the most costly in the world.

A faltering of world confidence in Switzerland and the subsequent loss in value of the franc — this is what Swiss exporters would like to see most. "It would make our products competitive again," says Mr. Landolt. (Recently one Swiss banker jestingly suggested financing a few riots in trouble-free Switzerland to foster such a decline.)

Meanwhile, Mr. Strahm and his colleagues are striving to keep Swiss cheese number one on the taste-and-texture charts. And by such slogans as "not everything called Swiss is from Switzerland" they hope discriminating cheese buyers will insist on the genuine article. "Look for the word Switzerland on the rind," insists Mr. Strahm.



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Beware! Not everyone can make Swiss cheese

Classic fondue melts Emmentaler and Gruyère

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

More than the Alps, the ski resorts, cuckoo clocks, or even Heidi, it is the cheeses of Switzerland that are its trademarks.

The term "Swiss cheese" is used all over the world to describe any cheese with holes, but the boast in the valley of its genesis is that "anybody can make the holes - only Switzerland can make the flavor."

Immigrants from the Alps to the United States began making "Swiss" cheese in 1850. Other countries used the words "Imported Swiss" on cheese packages, which means only that the country which produced it was not the United States.

What we are talking about is Emmentaler, the proper name of the cheese with the big holes made in Switzerland; the cheese that everybody copies, but that nobody makes as the Swiss do.

Denmark's Samsø, for example, looks like Emmentaler, but its flavor is considered more like the Dutch Edam. One of the most famous imports, Jarlsberg, is a very open Norwegian cheese that still comes to this country in wheels and has a flavor all its own.

Many people like Irish "Swiss" which is slightly less expensive, is softer, and slightly grainer. Then in Europe, the Swedish Gruyère, very similar to Jarlsberg, is another substitute.

Other copies of Emmentaler, some rubbery and without much flavor, are produced in



countries from Australia to Israel. There is no doubt that the world-wide popularity of this cheese has created such a demand that there never seems to be enough of it.

The second most popular "Swiss cheese" is the other cheese used in the classic fondue recipe, Gruyère. While Emmentaler is the large flat wheel of cheese with holes that are regular and large in shape, Gruyère is not nearly so large in general size, has fewer and smaller holes, and has a wrinkled rind instead of smooth as that of Emmentaler.

Gruyères are fermented at lower temperatures and therefore produce less acid, thus

forming lower and smaller holes. The special fruity flavor and bouquet is the result of the briny, slightly moist ring that develops, in contrast to the dry exteriors of the Emmentaler.

The cheeses from eastern Switzerland called Appenzeller or Appenzel have very few scattered "eyes" - as the holes are called - about the size of a pea. This fruity-flavored cheese is excellent for nibbling, and is eaten in its home canton with caraway seeds and mustard.

No other country can make a Gruyère or Emmentaler with the skill of the Swiss. Though their cheesemaking equipment is modern and efficient, the Swiss have not given in to mass production. The cheese, made from the milk of the distinctive Swiss cows that graze on high pastures rich in the aromatic grass and flowers of the Alpine meadows, is produced with a traditional craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Emmentaler cheese owes its name to the Emmentaler Valley in the canton (province) of Bern. Cheeses have been made here for hundreds of years by the Sennen - cowherds who stayed the entire summer in the high alpine meadows using their remote mountain huts as dairies.

The name Gruyère comes from Switzerland's Gruyère Valley, not far from Lausanne, where French-speaking Swiss dairymen were making big wheels of cheese in the Middle Ages. The Gruyères of Switzerland are wheels weighing 77 pounds, which is less than half that at which Emmentaler tips the scales.

Cheese fondue is, of course, the best known Swiss dish, although a close second in fame and popularity is the melted cheese served

with potatoes and pickles, known as raclette.

The classic fondue is a mixture of half-and-half Gruyère and Emmentaler cheeses. The well-ripened Gruyère is moister than that of Emmentaler. When heated it has hardly any threads and is therefore excellent for hot dishes.

When grated and used as a topping it gives a beautiful, even, and not too dry crust. It is especially good for cheese fondue.

There are a number of ways to vary both the consistency and flavor of fondue. Each fondue specialist has his own slight variations which he claims to be the secret of the perfect fondue.

Some insist it is a touch of finely diced shallot or garlic that does the trick; others say a bit of Swiss Shrinz cheese must be added. There are those who say two tablespoons of cream add the finishing touch.

Many fondue recipes include wine or kirsch as an ingredient, but the original fondue of the shepherds, made of bits of hard cheese and stale bread, does not.

To make a fondue it is necessary to have a round earthenware dish with a flat bottom, that will sit firmly on top of a spiral stove burner, on the table.

The fondue is first cooked in the kitchen and placed in the dish, which is then brought to the table. Each person is equipped with a long-handled fork and a plate of bread cubes. They dip a cube of bread and dip it into the fondue.

Care must be taken not to lose the bread the fondue or a forfeit is usually expected by best way of handling it is to swirl the fork quickly around the bread on the fork. It catches the drip and helps it cool off.

The thing to remember in any recipe is calls for the use of one of Switzerland's cheeses is the need to have a cheese that has been carefully matured. Young Emmentaler and Gruyères do not melt as well as older ones; they are apt in separate into strings.

And be very sure the Gruyère you buy is certified "Natural Gruyère," as opposed to processed Gruyère.

Here is a classic recipe for fondue.

Classic Cheese Fondue

2 cups shredded imported Swiss Gruyère cheese (about 1/2 pound)

2 cups shredded imported Swiss Emmentaler cheese

1 1/2 teaspoons cornstarch

1 clove garlic, halved (optional)

1 cup milk

1/2 cup ground nutmeg

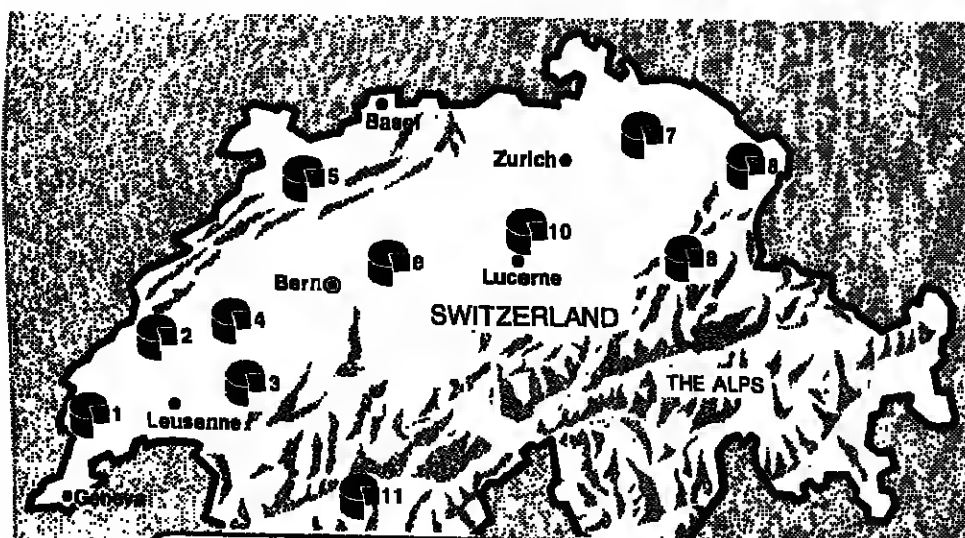
Ground pepper

French or Italian bread, or hard rolls, cubed

with crusts left on

Combine cheeses and cornstarch. Rub inside of heavy pan with garlic and discard it. Pour milk and warm over low heat but do not boil. Stir vigorously and constantly, keeping heat medium, as you toss cheese into the pot, watching for it to melt before tossing in the next handful. While cheese is bubbling, add nutmeg and dash of pepper.

Transfer to fondue pot and keep warm over burner. Dip bread into the pot, swirling constantly to keep the fondue in motion. Serve 1 to 6.



The cheeses of Switzerland

1. Vacherin Mont d'Or
2. Tomme Vaudoise
3. Gruyère
4. Vacherin Fribourgeois
5. Tête de Moine
6. Emmentaler
7. Royalp
8. Appenzel
9. Glarner Schabzieger
10. Shrinz
11. Raclette cheeses

Attention, all skiers

Visitors wanting to learn how to ski or to improve their skills and technique can take a course at any of the 165 ski schools in Switzerland. Beginners can learn the rudiments of the sport in 12 or more hours. Last winter the Swiss ski schools gave about 2 1/2 million half-day lessons.

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Geneva the peacemaker—triumphs and failures

By Peter Tunge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The city's flag flutters proudly over the small island the Genevans regard as the most important few hundred square feet of territory in all Europe.

Standing right where the placid expanse of Lake Geneva narrows again into the rushing River Rhone, it made possible the bridging of the river by early Celts, turning the site into the crossroads of Europe and paving the way for the city that grew up there to assume its present remarkable position in international affairs.

In a world where big is frequently looked upon as best, tiny Geneva, with a population of 340,000 if you include the entire canton, enjoys the respect of the whole world and has given its name to many an international agreement.

Arms talks, Mideast accord

This is the city where the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) take place, where Arab and Israeli sat down to work out a Middle East accord in 1973, and where those involved in seeking a Rhodesia settlement elected to meet.

Geneva was the site, too, of the 1955 Big Four Summit to name another historic milestone in international diplomacy. The long-running disarmament conference which produced such significant agreements as the partial test ban treaty, and the nuclear nonproliferation treaty was held here. And to go back a little in history, the international rules governing treatment of prisoners of war were drawn up here and named the Geneva Convention.

Geneva has had its share of disappointments, however. The League of Nations, founded in the city in 1920 to preserve peace and settle disputes by arbitration or conciliation, was unable to prevent Japan's attacking Manchuria and China, Italy invading Abyssinia, or the Soviet Union marching on Finland, despite the fact that all the antagonists were member-states.

As the city's chief of protocol, Robert Vieux, puts it, Geneva "is always in conference." In-



League of Nations building, Geneva: now it houses UN agencies

deed, the number of conferences and conventions that take place here numbers 600 in some years. "Every train and plane now seems to bring in more delegates of some kind," says Mr. Vieux.

Nuts and bolts of UN

While New York is known for the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, the nuts and bolts of UN operations are put together in Geneva. Such technical functions as protecting copyrights, coordinating disaster relief, regulating frequencies, and watching the world's weather, all take place here. In fact the UN has so many specialized agencies and subsidiary offices here that the Geneva payroll matches that of New York.

All told, there are 15 intergovernmental organizations with headquarters in this city. The most important include the UN, the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the Organization for International Political Cooperation, and the European Organization for Nuclear Research.

Then there are 150 nongovernmental international organizations in Geneva or in nearby lakeside towns. These include the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Botanical Institute, the World Wildlife Fund, and the International Motorcycle Union, to name just a few. The nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) were drawn to Geneva because, as Mr. Vieux says, so much of the world "is ni-

rely here or meets here regularly." It is a great place, in other words, to lobby for a cause.

As a result of all this internationalism some 35 percent of the canton of Geneva is comprised of foreign nationals — the largest concentration and mix of aliens in any society.

But why should Geneva be able to make, in the international Herald Tribune once put it, "a cottage industry of international diplomacy?" Because of what many refer to as the spirit of Geneva — an overriding concern for fair play and acceptance of the other man's right to a contrary opinion.

Because it was at the crossroads of Europe, Geneva became the logical place for the international affairs of the 13th and 14th centuries. Merchants from around the world exchanged goods here, but more important, new views and ideas as well. This bred in the Genevans an understanding and tolerance in an era when intolerance was the rule.

During the troubled times of the Reformation, refugees flocked into tolerant Geneva. Calvin, among other notables in the movement, made his home here. The first English-language Bible was printed in Geneva. And it was the "Geneva Bible" that the Pilgrims took with them to America.

Homs of Red Cross

Another in the city's long list of remarkable achievements was the founding here in 1864 of the Red Cross. Then came the Alabama arbitration. During the American Civil War, the Alabama, a Confederate gunboat, did considerable damage to Union shipping. That boat had been fitted out in Britain, and Washington sought compensation. As neither side could agree on suitable reparation, it was decided to submit the dispute to international arbitration in Geneva.

Washington was awarded damages of \$15.5 million. But Geneva emerged as the real winner. As host to the court it was seen in the world's eyes as the ideal neutral setting for international disputes.

Today the room in Geneva's city hall where the court sat is called the Alabama Room to commemorate the event.

Old country inns charm and pamper travelers

By Margaret Zellera
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Swiss inns, tucked at crossroads around the country, are a statement of the best in each region in architecture, food, and ambience. Many of them are old and historic — so that they almost rate as tourist attractions in their own right.

Innkeeper Emil Pfister's eyes twinkle as he talks, and he has a lot to talk about. Uta Inn, Hotel Stern, on the fringe of the Old Town of Chur, has been in his family for generations.

Emil's father used to meet guests on the train station with his coach-and-four. The tack now hangs in one of the special dining rooms on the first floor, along with photographs, brasses, and awards.

Bedrooms at the Stern have all been modernized, and come with a private bath. From room 103 a guest can look out the window and through a hole in the town's medieval wall; room 203's adjoining shower is in the turret of the church next door. The rate for those attractions is \$14 per day, including breakfast.

In the main floor public rooms, there is a traditional wood-frame galloping table with an

ancient clock overhead, and townfold cluster around the table's edges.

Another fine Swiss inn, the Baren in Langenbruck, known for its cuisine, is on the former main road between Bern and Zurich. It dates from 1577, and has been in the Grieder family since 1888. The inn was an overnight stop for Napoleon on November 24, 1797.

A highway now diverts most of the traffic, and Mrs. Grieder has cut down on the number of rooms for overnight guests. But there still are a handful of rooms that rant for about 24 Sfr. (U.S. \$9) per person with breakfast. Bathrooms are down the hall, but not far.

Most country inns in Switzerland are known for their food. The owner also is usually the chef, and proud of his talents. The "carte" is the menu and the "menu" is the meal of the day; while à la carte choicés can run to staggering prices, the "menu" usually is offered for about 8 Sfr. (\$3).

If you are timid about the challenge of a foreign language, an inn to try is Le Grand Chalet.

Run by two English folk, Le Grand Chalet is located in Rossiniere, a tiny village up the mountain from Montreux on a narrow-gauge railway. Victor Hugo used to stay here, and one American family has been coming for

three generations. The view out of each bedroom is one of the best in Switzerland; for only \$14 per day, for single accommodations, and \$24 for a double with bath, breakfast included.

In Mustair, near the Italian border, Mr. Frasser greets each guest arriving on the postal bus to stay in his Chasa Chalvatina. Both the inn and a nearby chapel are credited to Charlemagne, who had them built after a safe crossing of the Alps.

In nearby Santa Maria, the Weisses Kreuz & Post stands at the edge of the road, barely permitting the postal bus to pass. The door to this inn, known in local dialect as Cruseb Altes, opens through a former horse-carriage entry.

Inside one finds a traditional Swiss stove (others are in the National Museum in Zurich), and the hospitality of the "atubli," that cozy wood-walled room that is the heart of many country inns. For bed and breakfast, about \$10.

Down the road, the Chasa Capol, a former farmer's home, also has a horse-carriage-way entrance, and has been restored with artistic touches. Its flickering fireplace is a popular goal for day trippers from St. Moritz who may drive out for a meal and stay for one of the evening chamber music concerts, performed by candlelight.

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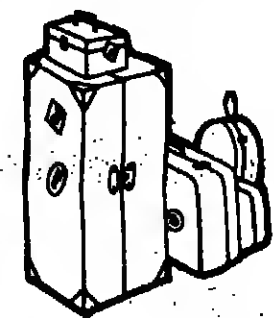
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Country has become more of a bargain for tourists

Swiss hotels freeze their prices and throw in breakfast

By Joseph G. Harrison
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

What about prices in Switzerland? A good question, particularly for those who remember the days when one dollar bought 4.3 Swiss francs, and food and lodging were correspondingly cheap. But, with the dollar's devaluation a few years ago, the rate tumbled to only 2.4 francs per dollar. This means, depending on how you figure it, that the dollar either dropped in worth by almost 45 percent or (to make it sound even more horrendous) the dollar formerly bought nearly 80 percent more.

And so one is more aware of the consequence than the Swiss tourist industry. For not only the dollar, but some other major currencies — the West German mark being a conspicuous exception — have also declined against the Swiss franc.

Yet the situation, for a number of reasons, is now righting itself, and the gap between, say, the dollar and the franc, has steadily nar-

rowed. In fact, during the last few years Switzerland has become an increasingly good buy — especially when one compares its high-quality products and services with what is available elsewhere. There are two main developments which are helping restore the former balance between dollar and franc. First is the degree of inflation in the United States and the far smaller degree in Switzerland. Whereas prices have risen in America by some 30 percent since devaluation, during the same period they have risen only by about 10 percent in Switzerland, thus dramatically narrowing the buying power spread between the two currencies. The second factor has been the decision of the Swiss hotel industry not to raise prices, for the third year in a row. Since prices have risen almost everywhere else, Swiss hotel accommodations have steadily grown more competitive.

Hotels a bargain

Today, in both lodging and meals, prices in Swiss hotels are no worse than they are in New York City or in most other American

tourist centers. And in most cases, certainly as it applies to New York City with its steadily declining quality, one gets considerably more for one's money in Switzerland. Nor should it be forgotten that in Switzerland the price of a hotel room invariably includes breakfast, no longer a cheap meal in the U.S.

There are, in addition, ways to save money on food in Switzerland that, far from depriving the visitor, can actually add to his enjoyment. Almost everywhere in bakeries, confectionery stores, and even some grocery stores, you can find large, delicious sandwiches made of fresh-baked crusty bread and rolls filled with Swiss cheese, ham, and salami. These cost about 80 cents and, combined with a piece of fruit or one of the hundreds of different kinds of confections, make a cheap and satisfying meal.

Other ways to save

There are still other ways to save in Switzerland. One obvious way is to go off-season, in the fall or spring, when rates are often reduced and bargains abound. The days are still

long, while the attractions and the landscapes are uncrowded, theater and opera tickets are easily available, and life is more leisurely.

I know of few greater bargains than the Swiss Holiday Card, which provides unlimited travel on all state-owned railways and local steamers and entitles one to reduced fares on other rail lines. A first-class, 15-day card costs \$78; a second-class, \$56. Since Swiss travel is so pleasant, with their efficiency, cleanliness, and sheer joy to ride, these cards are a financially good investment for those planning to do much traveling without an automobile. The cards must be purchased outside Switzerland.

There are, of course, many other methods of cutting the cost of a visit. There are numerous immaculate clean economy hotels. There are the famous Swiss pensions. There are a large number of excursions on which prices are drastically reduced. And there is the practice of walking tours, sleeping in hostels, and eating wholesome but cheap food, all of which add up to a fairly inexpensive vacation.



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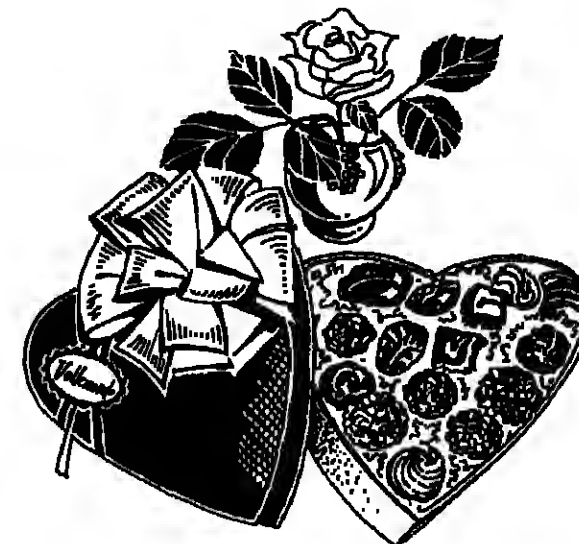
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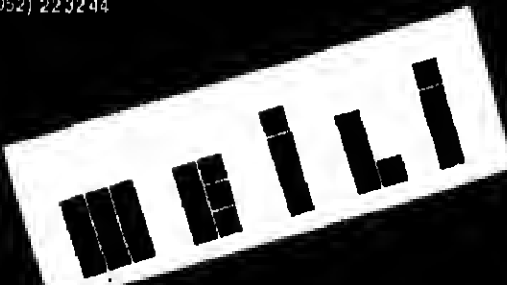
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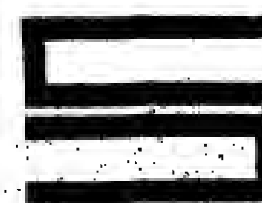
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To see all Switzerland stands for

By Joseph G. Harrison
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasant problem of any tour of Switzerland, particularly for the first-timer, is to know what to see. It is a land of such extraordinary variety — from palm trees to glaciers, from immense, ultra-modern machinery to the most delicate of handicrafts — all in an area only half the size of Maine or Scotland.

For our two-week trip my wife and I chose the following itinerary: Geneva, Zermatt, Interlaken (with a day's side trip to Bern), Lucerne, and Lugano. Travel was with a Swiss Railway Holiday Card, which must be bought outside the country and is one of the world's best travel bargains.

From these six locations we could see almost all that Switzerland stands for in the world, from the most comfortably primitive mountain villages to great international centers; from the most sophisticated attractions to Europe's ruggedest terrain. In few other countries is it possible to find such notable diversity so easily reachable and so compactly located.

This tour could have been broken down in almost any combination of overnight stays, but we found it convenient to spend four nights in Geneva, two in Zermatt, three each at Interlaken and Lucerne, and two at Lugano. This seemed to correspond best to what each had to offer.

Geneva is unique even in Switzerland. It is one of the world's local points for decisions affecting mankind. Seldom without some major international conference, it houses some of the United Nations' most important agencies.

An early center of Protestantism, Geneva still abounds with intellectual, artistic, and cultural enterprise — all occurring amid scenes of great beauty. There is that bluest of blue lakes under the great bulk of Mont Blanc, the turbulent Rhône, and the gentle slopes of the Jura mountains. In few spots is the marriage of mind and nature more harmonious.

To go from Geneva to Zermatt is as startling as Alice's walk through the looking-glass.



Burgers of Zurich don regional dress for flower-flecked spring festival

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

One is transported into the very heart of that wild, snow-engulfed, mountain-ringed, Alpine landscape. Zermatt, from which all automobiles and trucks are excluded, is that happy outcome — a village dedicated to tourism but not spoiled by it.

Every season here has its charms. We chose the fall and received an extra and unexpected bonus. Everywhere one turned, one saw the lower mountainside alive with the vivid golden-orange hue of the larches, which combined with the blue of the sky and the white of the snow like some great flag across the encircling slopes.

Interlaken, too, is dedicated to mountains — in its case to that laziest of ladies, the Jungfrau, flanked by the frowning Ogre which

threatens her and the towering Monk who guards her. But Interlaken's dedication is of a different kind. Where Zermatt is rugged and manly, Interlaken is delicate and womanly. Perhaps nowhere else is there such proximity between elegant promenades, exquisitely tended public gardens, the most elegant of shops and ever-present, overhanging Alpine snow-fields.

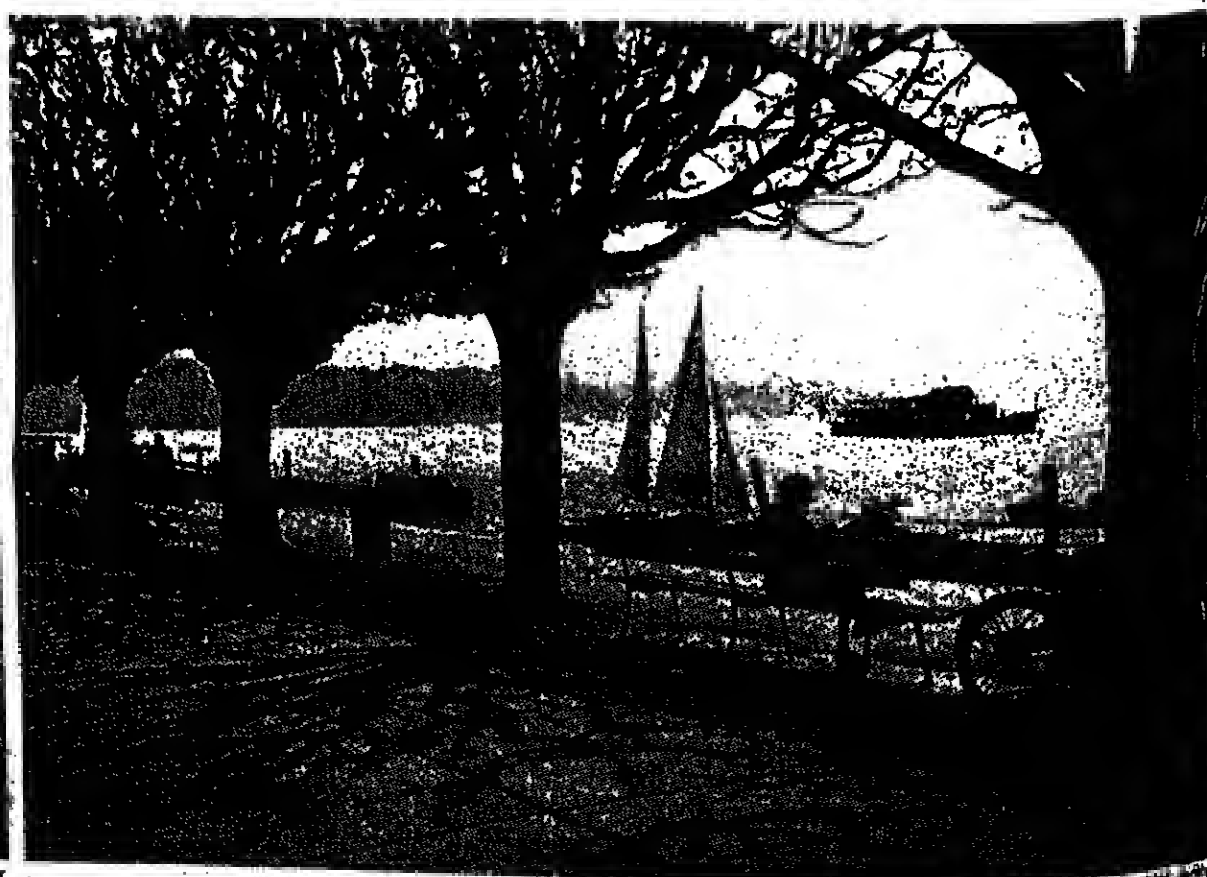
At Lucerne one penetrates not merely what the Swiss themselves call the center of Swiss tourism, but the ancient, primitive beating heart of Swiss independence. It was amid these mountain meadows overlooking Lake Lucerne that, in the year 1291, the three original cantons swore the Everlasting Oath which sealed out only Switzerland's freedom but also its democracy. Here is Switzerland's oftenest

climbed mountain, the light here the glowing medieval treasures of Lucerne — its bridge built in 1333, the nine glowing towers of the old city wall, the touching line of its cernio, and the largely unaltered squares with gracefully wrought and gilded shops and inns.

At Lugano one enters, purely and simply Italy. Here are the sights, the sounds, the smell, the atmosphere which distinguish things Italian from all others. Yet this is not without any of that country's present-day certainties. Here are orange and lemon groves with palms but no political tension. Here are Tuscan arcades, Italian food, Latin wit, but Swiss efficiency. Here, almost uniquely, Alpine and Mediterranean mingle and meld.



Going home for lunch near Lake Lugano



Golden afternoon by Lake Zurich: ferry, sailboats, and the daily paper

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The country in Zurich's backyard

By Eleanor Gorewisch
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

To get the proper idea of what Zurich is really like, one should not visit only the museums, the fine shops, and the concert halls. Zurich is on a lake which is a fascinating

gateway to the kind of rural, pastoral life which lies virtually at the doorstep of every major Swiss city. Here is one of many ways to get a close-up view of Zurich's backyard.

Where Balhofstrasse ends in Lake Zurich at Bürkplatz, there are landing places for the passenger boats that ply its waters. On a fine day you can buy a one-way ticket, for example, to a place called Erlenbach, 1,350 feet above sea level. Follow the yellow hiking signs in the direction of Forch. It isn't a huge climb, slightly over 850 feet. But it is intriguing. This is partially because it offers such beautiful views as one ascends from the lake, partially because the houses cease abruptly and one enters a part of the canton reserved for agricultural purposes only.

Here there are pastures full of cows and farmhouses, and occasionally a small ending place where one can stop for bread and cheese.

Once the top of the ridge is reached, the path levels off and in an hour or slightly more — depending upon one's pace — Forch comes into view. Here there is a train station and a fairly frequent service to Zurich.

Naturally this tour isn't in most guide books. The ascent is not spectacular enough. It is for those of us who measure our pleasures by other standards than superlatives — the highest, the fastest, the oldest. These are less important than the satisfaction of seeing an area which is beautiful, where farms and gardens are cared for in traditional ways.

There is another way of getting acquainted

with life around Lake Zurich: Walk from the center of Zurich along the eastern shore of the lake to the Zurichhorn, admire the large statue, and board an excursion boat up the lake toward the small community of Rapperswil.

The weather is not always bright and sunny in Switzerland. Quite the contrary. When the sun shines, permanent residents change their plans and head for the lake. Tourists visiting Switzerland would be well advised to follow suit. Right plans for seeing this collection of art or that group of galleries on a particular day may be inevitable if one is travelling on business. But for people on vacation, flexibility and close attention in the weather may spell all the difference between a superb vacation and a passable one.



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Toy museum thrills children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Every Swiss child knows what the name Franz Carl Weber represents — toys of all shapes and sizes, varying from anything between model cars and railways to dolls and cowboy outfits.

Switzerland's leading toy shop has its headquarters in Zurich, at 62 Bahnhofstrasse. And hidden away on the fifth floor is a tiny but exquisite toy museum.

The moment you step out of the lift, you find yourself back in grandmother's world of crinolines and horse-drawn carriages. Ranged behind showcases are shining examples of small steam engines and miniature railways still in perfect running order.

Farther along, you can see how children could amuse themselves for hours without the modern luxury of electricity.

Several magic lanterns are exhibited, depicting small figures that move gracefully at the mere touch of a lever; on instruments with disks and strips complicatedly labeled the Zoetrope, which was to contribute much to the camera we know today, enthralls photographers and children alike.

Another of the museum's four rooms is dedicated to dolls made of wax, wood, and porcelain and dressed in elaborate 18th-century attire. Pull at a well-concealed string and one will lower its eyelids while another exchanges a smile for a frown.

There you'll also discover one of the first automatic dolls ever, which lifts a bunch of flowers to music.

Two more demure dolls dressed in pure white celice stand on either side of a perfect miniature "Empire" desk. The list is unending.

Stepping into another room, one finds replicas of 18th and 19th-century interiors with small metal stoves that can be heated by a charcoal fire and are equipped with majolica or copper pans, plus miniature tea services in silver and porcelain.

One of the many dollhouses on show is worth special mention. Its exterior is an example of 19th-century Basel mansion. It boasts three floors, including the kitchen and servants' quarters and owners' living rooms, all realistically represented on a minute scale. For younger boys, there are armies of tin and lead soldiers, a wooden castle, a fire brigade, and countless other treasures.

One may wonder how it all began. The museum dates back to 1866, when, on the 76th anniversary of the Franz Carl Weber toy shops, old toys were exhibited in the shop windows. This was such a success that, thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Paul Weber, the small yet delightful toy museum was opened to the public. Mrs. Weber goes on the search as far as Paris, Vienna, and Munich to antique dealers and auctions for these valuable objects, though from time to time she gets old toys as gifts.

Thanks to the skilled hands of an artisan, these can be mended when necessary before being put in the showcase.

The Alps no barrier for speedy Swiss trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

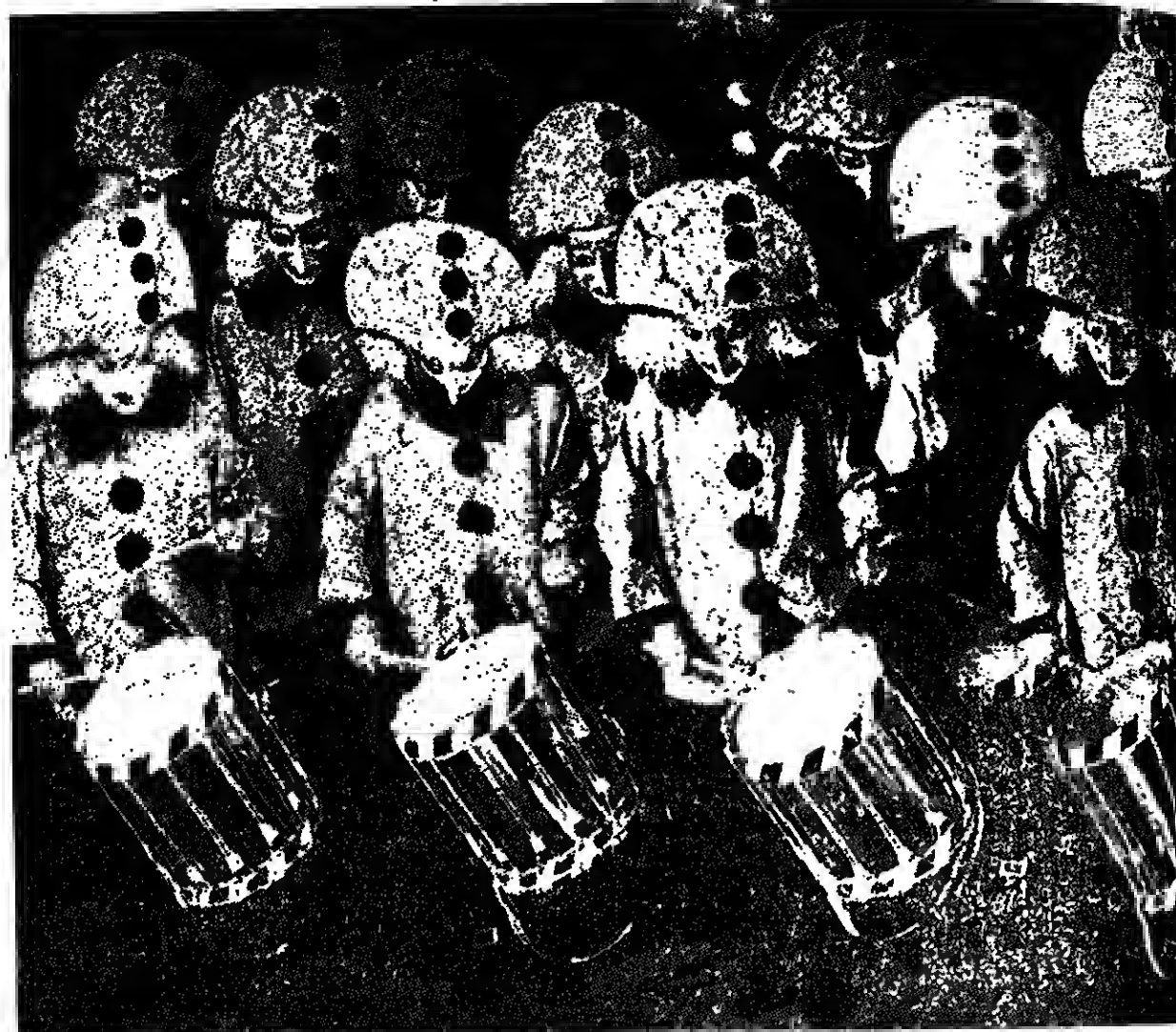
From the August day in 1847 when the first Swiss train went into service from Zurich to Baden, railways have penetrated all parts of the country. The all-electric trains of the Swiss Federal Railways offer tourists dramatic sight-seeing, passing through the deepest valleys of Switzerland and over 5,455 bridges as they do.

In a country as mountainous as Switzerland it might be expected that the trains would be forced to avoid the natural barrier of the Swiss Alps. But Swiss engineers built 670 tunnels through the mountains. The St. Gotthard, the longest Alpine line, covers a distance of over 12 miles.

Alpine lines spiral through intermittent tunnels, giving passengers fleeting views of the countryside, such as those near the village of Wassen. At one point the town church is seen high above the railroad. After sinking through a half-dozen tunnels, the train later emerges on the same level as Wassen.

Continuing up the interior of the mountain, the railroad, one of 10 private lines in the country, reaches a lofty point from where passengers can gaze down at the village below. The Gotthard Railway rises to a height of 11,330 feet above sea level, delivering its passengers to the highest railway station in Europe.

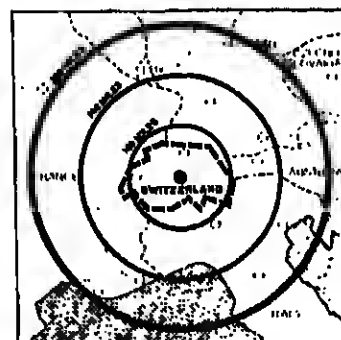
The views from trains traveling between Chur and St. Moritz and between St. Moritz and Zermatt have long ranked the most beautiful in Switzerland. It is on these journeys that the Swiss Federal Railways advise tourists not to forget their cameras.



Like toys come to life, drummers parade in Basel festival

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Soleure — where they burn winter to a roll of drums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Soleure, or Solothurn as it's known in German, is the oldest town in Switzerland and one of the oldest north of the Alps.

It was a Celtic settlement before the Romans came and built its walls. Then, in common with much of western Switzerland, it fell to the Burgundians. Later the town became an imperial fief and was ruled by ecclesiastics, who were expelled in the 15th century when the citizens threw in their lot with the Swiss Confederates. They had hardly done this when the Reformation made them wish they hadn't.

Already strongly influenced by France through having the French ambassadors to Bern established in their midst, they decided to remain loyal to the old faith. Thus the die was cast for a return to quasi-ecclesiastical rule, the results of which are exemplified today in numerous convents and in the finest Italianate cathedral in Switzerland, the modern seat of the Bishop of Basle.

Of all the many influences affecting town and people in Soleure during a long and exciting history, the one that has lingered most is the link with France. This is because the official representatives of the Most Catholic Majesty resided here continuously from the beginning of the 16th century until the Revolution at the end of the 18th, when the patrician class which governed the town was itself removed from power.

Old position never recovered

Coming back to pick up the pieces in the early 19th century, they never quite recovered their old position, but had to be content to live on the last days of their social dominance in elegant manor houses and small palaces, of which Schloss Blumenstein is typical.

This house dates from the gracious era when the Soleureis looked to the court of Louis XIV for protection and their principal citizens served that monarch as soldiers and diplomats, returning home to build and embellish their homes in keeping with current French taste.

It was at this time, too, that much recruiting was done for the famous Swiss Guard, which died to a man in defense of the Tuilleries at the height of the French Revolution.

Schloss Blumenstein once stood in open

country on the outskirts of the town, but today it is in the suburbs, surrounded by trim Swiss villas. It is easily recognized by its sweeping lawns, lovely old trees and profusion of shutters. Only recently has it ceased to be a private residence. And the town, which inherited it, has helped it retain its splendor.

Of the walls that completely surrounded Soleure at one time, considerable portions remain. Not much, however, survives down by the River Aare. This flows through one large medieval tower which rises directly from the water. Another tower called the "Crooked Tower," still stands on the east shore.

The inner town is entered from the southwest through the Gate of Bienne, a plain, tall tower with pointed arch and statue, and from the northeast by the remarkable Basle Gate, with its big, but, round towers made of huge blocks of Jura limestone.

Close to this gate is the Bastion of St. Urs dating from the beginning of the 17th century and reminiscent of the work of Vauban, though actually designed by Francesco Polotta.

Inside the gate the scene is overshadowed by Gustave Pison's cathedral, a mid-18th century rebuilding of an earlier edifice of which nothing remains. Pison came from Ascona, in Italian Switzerland, and visitors familiar with that resort on the shores of Lake Maggiore will quickly recognize the shape of the campanile, which clearly repeats that in the architect's home town.

Unexciting interior

The cathedral is entered by monumental steps and provides students and others with a welcome seat. But the interior is unexciting. This contrasts with the nearby Jesuit Church, which is a country interior and has a waddy, naive and colorful south German decor, plus an excellent Assumption over the High Altar, which, with Holbein's Madonna in the Museum, makes Soleure, after Basle and Geneva, the richest Swiss city for ancient pictures.

Soleure is a place for strolling about. The people are friendly and have their own particular way of life. Among local customs is Carnival time, when "Old Man Winter" is publicly burned before the Tour Rouge, or Clock Tower, to the accompaniment of a roll on the drums from figures dressed as sanseculottes from the French Revolution.



'Old Man Winter' totters as flames lick at his feet

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In Obertoggenburg you can get milk fresh from the cow

Tourists don't know about this lovely dairy area, where whole families take to the fields

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Swiss say that the lovely Obertoggenburg Valley is a holiday area patronized mainly by their fellow countrymen. If the Swiss do really keep the place to themselves, that is wise of them. For even in a country like Switzerland, which depends so heavily on foreign tourism to pay its way in the world, the local people are entitled to keep a few of the choicest preserves to themselves.

So it is that, all summer long, the license plates on most of the cars parked outside such popular hotels in Wildhaus as the Hirschen, the Acker, and the Sonne identify their owners as coming from Zurich, from other communities of the canton of St. Gallen, or from the adjacent cantons of Aargau and Thurgau. Some few visitors come from as far away as Basel, Bern, and Geneva. The Germans and Dutch have also discovered the Obertoggenburg, as

have neighbors from Austria and Liechtenstein. French, British, and Scandinavians are not numerous. Incredibly, an American scent is seldom heard.

One hazards the guess that many Swiss are drawn to the region because it reminds them of what they once were as a people — and still are in those scattered parts of the country where a mere 1 percent of the population still gets its living from the land. The communities of the Obertoggenburg, Wildhaus, Unterwasser, and Alt St. Johann are strictly rural. They are inhabited by a breed of sturdy, independent, hardworking farming families, wrestling a living from dairy herds on handkerchief-size meadows.

View from the top

As visitors laze on the balcony of holiday flats or villas or ride one of the chairlifts, funiculars, or cable cars to dizzy summits with breathtaking views, they see the Swiss hard at

work in the field from dawn to dusk, gathering hay for precious winter fodder. They cut ribbonlike swaths out of the rolling hillsides, according to patterns they alone can master, and the result is a patchwork of green, yellow, and brown as the work proceeds. Whole families bend their backs to the tasks of mowing, raking, turning, gathering, stacking, carting, and allowing it away carefully in the huts that serve for barns. Wives toil along with their husbands, and grandparents alongside their grandchildren.

That the Obertoggenburg is essentially milk country is immediately evident. Negotiating the curves that connect Buchs and Wattwil, motorists must be ready at any moment to brake to accommodate a farmer (or his wife, son, or daughter) hauling the results of a day's milking to a local milk center on a small truck or handcart.

At the milk centers, all the churns are assembled, and from them proceeds are shipped all over Switzerland, and even abroad. But the chief beneficiaries are the local people, and the lucky tourists, who can go with buckets and bottles and collect a bonanza of fresh, creamy milk straight from the cow, and at an incredibly cheap price compared with those charged by supermarkets.

They climb all over the hillsides, filling their lungs with fresh air. There are facilities for such sports as tennis and swimming (both in door and indoor). The local tourist office the past summer arranged special courses for gymnasts, weavers, and those interested in painting rural furniture.

The Obertoggenburg, in short, is the place to spend a good, old-fashioned family holiday. Children of all ages amuse themselves by the hour, halting around a shuttlecock, knocking about a croquet ball, or improvising family games. Further to keep them out of mischief, qualified instructors supervise sessions in netball, basketball, and, above all, gym at the Community Center. Scratch a Swiss, no matter how young, and underneath you'll find a gymnast.

Into this charming and serene atmosphere the occasional city slicker from Zurich adds a discordant note. The Obertoggenburg is a quiet place, at any rate during the summer. During the winter it resounds with rock voices, tinkling transistor radios, and the clatter and scurry of feet hastening to and from ski slopes.

For anyone who clings to the old-fashioned idea that holidays are for relaxation, and not for frenzied exertions in far-off places, only at colossal inconvenience, the Obertoggenburg is just about ideal. Come and see it yourself, and tell your friends — or, maybe, don't.

The key is low

In the Obertoggenburg, tourism itself is low-key, and deliberately. There are no artificially contrived "tourist attractions." People leave to

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Alpine summer camp, UN-style

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Summer vacation can be learning time for a child. Participation in sports, meeting new friends from different backgrounds, and informal education programs can all contribute to a memorable and meaningful summer. All these things are available — in a classic Alpine setting — at the International Summer Camp Montana, in Switzerland's Valais region.

Summer, 1977, will be the camp's 17th season. Situated high above the Rhône Valley, with an uninterrupted view of snow-covered mountains, the camp combines European tradition with American style in an active sports and cultural program for boys and girls 8 to 17 years old. Campers come from 30 different nations, including the United States, Canada, Mexico, Iran, Israel, Egypt, Kuwait, England, Tanzania, Zaire, and Italy.

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and ice hockey, hiking, mountaineering, crafts, ball sports, riflery, gymnastics, archery, fencing, photography, nature study, music and cultural lessons, and a great variety of excursions and special events.

The 1977 summer season begins June 26 and continues for nine weeks through Aug. 27. The season is broken up into three three-week sessions; children may be enrolled for any or all of them. There is an all-inclusive program from New York available for the period June 25-Aug. 6. It is priced at \$1,995 and includes the camp sessions, air transportation, and transfers within Switzerland. Prices for the summer camp sessions are from \$700 per session when individual arrangements for transportation to the camp are made by the camper.

For a color brochure and further information write to International Summer Camp Montana at P.O. Box 89-11, Scarsdale, New York 10583, or Swissair, Building 15, J.F.K. International Airport, Jamaica, New York 11430.

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Second of two articles

of terrorists in Europe through an agent in East

has been a well-worn guerrilla-terrorist training years. Carlos is among those who gained proficiency in sabotage through Cuban courses. Palestinians even now are reported to be training

instructors have long been active in the camps of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), an extreme group which rejects compromise with Israel. Carlos is associated with this group.

Yemen once was a favorite base of Waddieh Haddad's operations chief and Carlos's immediate superior, and of the Japanese Embassy in Riyadh sought refuge in South Yemen's sprawling desert. So did the five members of the Baader-Meinhof weapons specialist Rolf Pöhl, freed by many in exchange for the life of kidnapped West German Peter Lorenz. The PFLP's South Yemen camp numbers among its many graduates the Red Army members who seized the French Embassy in 1974.

Countries such as Somalia and Uganda also play roles, where roughly 1,500 Cubans reportedly act as advisers in this hitherto heavily Soviet-influenced, was Waddieh Haddad's base during the spectacular hijacking of Air France flight 139 to Libya, in June-July, 1976.

re welcome. And, several hundred Palestinians reportedly fly try's Russian MIG jets and act as bodyguards for the Amin. As for Field Marshal Amin, he well-known hijackers of the Air France jumbo jet led the hijackers to be reinforced by a local contingent. Palestinians plus Carlos's Ecuadorian pal Antonio member. And it was apparently Uganda that supplied Western terrorists with heat-seeking SA-7, or missiles with which to attack an El Al airliner landing Kenya's Nairobi airport last year; the hijackers, with its huge oil revenues and its mas- of Soviet weaponry, remains the traditional anchor, and bank-roller of the international terrorism. The years Colonel Qaddafi's Muslim and nationalism has prompted him to aid a multitude of dis- rebel groups. Among those profiting are groups in Syria, Somalia, South Yemen, Chad, Morocco, Tu- and, the Philippines, Panama, Sardinia, and Cor-

aid to the "Black September" organization, which the Munich massacre of Israeli athletes at Olympic games, is reported by Western sources to have cost many millions of dollars. And some in- sources claim that Carlos was rewarded with be- million and \$2 million by Colonel Qaddafi for kid- the OPEC ministers. The wounded Hans Jochsim and to have reaped a further \$100,000.

backing for the provisional IRA came dramati- in 1974 with the Irish Navy's capture of the ship. The ship's holds were stuffed with arms from the Libyan through a West German agent by Joe Cahill, Belfast boss of the "provs." was arrested on board, the man to whom the Irish Northern Aid Committee has dis- thousands of thousands of dollars raised in the of the Foreign Assets Registration Act. considered almost certainly the source of Soviet arms that the IRA provos have used against po- outposts in North Ireland. It was the

source, too, for the pair of Strela missiles found, fortunately before they could be used against air traffic, in the possession of Palestinians arrested in 1973 near Rome Airport. Three of the terrorists were later flown back to a warm reception in Tripoli.

One of the most delicate "rejectionists" (rejecting compromise with Israel), Libya has used terrorism both to undermine more moderate Arab governments and to try to wreck peace moves.

It was a Libyan-sponsored group that killed 32 people in a bloody attack on Rome Airport in December, 1973. Members of the group questioned later in Kuwait said that the original aim had been to disrupt Arab-Israeli peace talks due to start that month by assassinating U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on his arrival in Beirut. When this was thwarted, the terrorists, supplied with weapons shipped through a Libyan diplomatic pouch and acting on the orders of a Libyan diplomat, switched their assault to Rome.

A more bizarre affair concerned Colonel Qaddafi's reported order in 1973 (when Libya and Egypt theoretically were federated) to an Egyptian submarine commander to torpedo Britain's liner Queen Elizabeth II as it cruised in- world Israel filled with Jews celebrating Israel's 25th anniversary. Egyptian President Sadat is said to have promptly countermanded that order.

Although Libya remains perhaps the most overt sanc- tuary for terrorists, there are signs that Colonel Qaddafi is becoming concerned about his image. Recently he per- suaded Chou's rebels (whom he has supported to let long- captive anthropologist Françoise Claustre and her husband return to France; and he has been trying to mediate in the Philippines' Muslim insurrection (which he had earlier backed).

Back-door warfare

Meanwhile, Iraq (another vigorous "rejectionist") has taken a more active role on the terrorist scene. "Black June" terrorists operating out of Iraq appear to be responsible for a string of recent incidents: the attempted assassina- tion of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Khaddam last De- cember in Damascus; the attack on Amman's Inter- continental Hotel a month earlier; assaults on Syrian em- bassies in Rome and Islamabad in October; and the attack on Damascus' Semiramis Hotel in September.

It appears that Iraq is using "Black June" terrorists for a form of surrogate, back-door warfare against more moderate Arab states. The "Black September" organization started in much the same way, initially concentrating its fury against Jordan, which had routed the Palestinian guer- rillas in September, 1970, and later broadening its scope in- ternationally, with Libyan support. At the same time, Iraq now seems to have become one of the main bases for the extreme PFLP and its terrorist master-planner Waddieh Haddad as well as for Palestinian "rejectionists" fleeing Syrian-controlled Lebanon.

A curious sidelight in Iraq's role emerged in New York a couple of months ago. Agents of the U.S. Treasury's Alco- hol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) division discovered the purchase through a Greek middleman of 200 fully automatic submachine guns by the Iraqi intelligence to the United Na- tions. These "Mae-10s" are small, compact, 45-caliber weapons described by weapons experts as "ideal for terror- lists."

When discovered, half of the order had been delivered to the Iraqi mission. But only 70 of the 100 weapons were handed over to ATF agents last Dec. 11. Some informad sources suspect that the 30 missing Mae-10s had been smuggled out of the country in the Iraqi diplomatic pouch. Since then, Iraqi mission diplomat Alaeddin M. al-Tayyar quietly has been declared unwelcome and recalled home.

Perhaps as the world settles into some new and more stable post-colonial, post-cold-war framework, the bitter- rage of would-be terrorists will abate. Meanwhile, the effort to strengthen national defenses, to build more effective in- ternational agreements, and to shift world public opinion against terrorism faces formidable obstacles — not least the overt or more subtle opposition of a handful of states.

A chronology

1970	Sept	Midest: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) tries to hijack five airliners in one week: An at- tempt on El Al is foiled; Pan Am plane is flown to Cairo and blown up; Swissair, TWA, BOAC jets hijacked to Dawson's Field, Jordan, and blown up.
	Sept	Jordan: Army crushes Palestinian guerrillas.
1972	May	Three members of Japanese Red Army (JRA) kill 25 at Lod Airport.
	Sept	Munich: 11 Israeli athletes are killed when Black Septem- ber Organization (BSO) attacks Olympic quarters. Weapons allegedly brought in by Libyan diplomatic pouch.
	Oct	Munich: Luftwansa airliner hijacked, forcing release of three BSO survivors of Olympic attack, terrorists all flown to Libya.
1973	March	Khartoum: BSO seizes Saudi Embassy, executes a Belgian and two U.S. diplomats. Terrorists later reported moved to Libya.
	July	Amsterdam: IRA and four Palestinians hijack Japan Air Lines 747 to Libya, where it is blown up.
	Aug	Algeria: Two Arabs attack passengers, killing three, wound- ing 55.
	Sept	Rome: Police arrest five Palestinians with Libyan-supplied SA-7 missiles near airport; three are later flown to Libya.
	Sept	Austria: Two Palestinians kidnap three Russian Jews, forc- ing Austrian to close Schornau Transit Camp; the Palestin- ians are later flown to Libya.
	Oct	Midest: Arab-Israeli war.
	Dec	Rome: Libyan-sponsored group attacks U.S. and German planes, killing 32 people.
	Dec	London: PFLP (probably Carlos) nearly kills Joseph E. Stelf, leading British Zionist.
1974	Jan	Singapore: Two Japanese plus two PFLP attack Japan refu- ing, seize hostages.
	Feb	Kuwait: Five PFLP storm Japanese Embassy, seize hos- tages; Singapore and Kuwait terrorists flown to South Ye- men.
	July	Paris: JRA courier arrested with forged documents.
	Sept	The Hague: Three JRA (with PFLP aid) seize French Em- bassy; all three, plus courier, flown to Syria.
	Sept	Paris: PFLP (probably Carlos) kills two, wounds 34, with hand grenade outside La Droguerie.
1975	Jan	Paris: PFLP carries out two attacks on aircraft at Orly Air- port; first group escape, second seizes hostages and is flown to Berlin.
	Feb	West Berlin: Politician Peter Lorenz is kidnapped; five West German terrorists flown to South Yemen in exchange for his release.
	April	Stockholm: Six West Germans attack their embassy, which is blown up when demands denied.
	June	Paris: Carlos escapes French agents, killing two; three Cuban diplomats expelled.
	Aug	Kuala Lumpur: Five JRA trained in PFLP camps in Lebanon attack U.S. Consulate, force Japan to release five other IRA; all 10 flown to Libya.
	Sept	The Netherlands: Four Syrians planning to kidnap Russian Jews are arrested; they had trained in Soviet Union.
	Dec	Vienne: Carlos, PFLP gang kidnap OPEC ministers and end up in Libya.
1976	Jan	Nairobi: Three PFLP arrested with SA-7 missiles apparently from Libya via Uganda.
	June	Lebanon: Major Syrian intervention.
	June	Entebbe: Air France jumbo jet hijacked to Uganda by PFLP group; rescue in Libya; July 4 Israeli rescue hostages, killing seven terrorists.
	Aug	Istanbul: Two PFLP trained in Libyan attack airport lounge; four are killed, including aide to Senator Javits.
	Sept	Belgrade: Carlos visits Yugoslavia en route to Iraq and back to Libya.
	Sept	Damascus: Semiramis Hotel attacked by "Black June" group trained in mid backed by Iraq.
	Oct	Rome and Islamabad: Syrian embassies attacked by Iraqi-backed "Black June."
	Nov	Amman: Intravascular Hotel attacked by "Black June."
	Dec	Damascus: Attempted assassination of Syrian Foreign Min- ister by "Black June."
1977	Jan	Paris: Abu Daoud, accused of planning 1972 Munich Olymp- ic massacre, arrested; then allowed to fly to Algeria.

financial

'Physical quality of life' index places U.S. sixth

By Guy Halverson

Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
According to an important new study issued here by the Overseas Development Council (ODC), there is rising economic disparity between northern industrial nations and southern developing nations (as well as within many nations).

The study, entitled "The United States and World Development: Agenda 1977" (New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc. \$4.95) has included a "Physical Quality of Life Index," which can be used alongside per capita GNP indicators to assess a nation's progress in meeting basic human needs.

By the ODC's living scale, such nations as the Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Sweden — with their welfare-oriented social programs — tend to do better than the United States, which has a rating similar to East Germany and Ireland.

Many international trade experts and economists have called for such a scale the past several years. Traditional GNP scales tend to minimize economic disparities between and within nations. They also ignore how well a nation is measuring up in such areas as life expectancy, infant mortality and literacy.

Critics of such an index argue that the report does not give adequate weight to the climate of economic and "political freedom" within a nation as a key element of basic human needs.

The ODC study argues that the United States — with a new administration in power — is now in a unique position to help fashion a major overhaul of the world economic setting.

The study says the U.S. must go beyond "policy as usual." It calls for far-reaching reforms of existing international economic institutions, while expanding programs to meet basic human needs in the world's poorest nations.

Campaign call

The immediate question, according to foreign-trade and aid specialists, is how the U.S. will resist growing protectionist sentiments within the Congress. Further cutbacks in U.S. development assistance, which has plummeted roughly 50 percent since 1963, are also seen as a key issue.

During the 1976 presidential election cam-

paign, then-candidate Jimmy Carter called for a step-up in U.S. Development Assistance. Moreover, he has indicated that U.S. assistance should be increasingly channeled through multilateral agencies, such as the World Bank and the United Nations.

In an "Overseas Mission" radio and television broadcast here this week, John W. Sewell, vice-president of the ODC, a Washington-based non-profit research group, urged strong U.S. action. "The time has come for the United States to look for a series of accelerated reforms in terms of the institutions governing both the developed and developing countries, because it's in our interest and it's in their interests," he said.

Livability charted

Mr. Sewell also repeated an argument advanced in the Agenda 1977 study. The U.S. and developing nations should work for a world in which "the basic minimum human needs of most of the world's poor people have already been met," by the end of this century, he said.

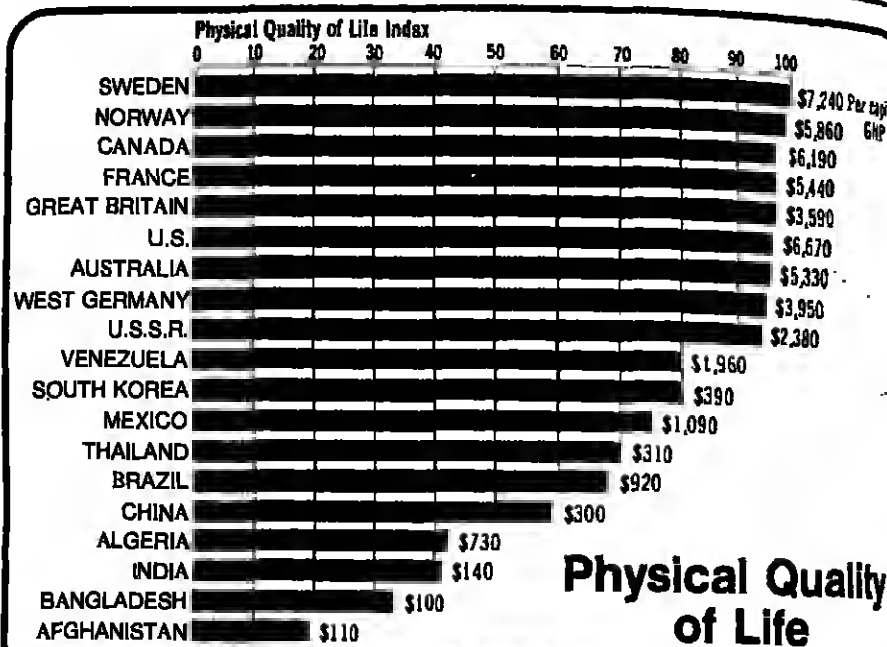
One question raised by some analysts here about the Agenda 1977: To what extent is it possible for the U.S. and other major industrial powers, to promote development and equity at the same time in the least developed nations? "Equity considerations" (such as agrarian reform) often lead to political turmoil or alterations that can frustrate growth.

Among other key points raised by the new ODC report:

- The U.S. should seek the largest possible tariff reductions while updating its generalized system of preferences. The report notes that if all barriers to manufactured goods were to fall, developing nations could boost earnings by a whopping \$24 billion.

- The U.S. should participate in current negotiations on a common fund for commodity buffer stocks, as proposed by third world nations — but not commit itself yet to such a fund. U.S. should continue support for compensatory financing plans, meanwhile, while analyzing and helping to expand raw materials processing within developing nations.

- The U.S. must urge an immediate world review of the huge debts of low-income nations while considering debt forgiveness or relief for middle-income developing nations. The report also notes the ongoing importance of private bank loans.



Source: GNP figures — World Bank 1974; PQLI — Overseas Development Council

Five countries top U.S. in physical living standard

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Editor and Manager
The Christian Science Monitor



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Designers focus on the head of the bed

By Nancy Iran Phillips
Special to The Christian Science Monitor



Cedar blocks, cut to fit, can be hammered or glued to wall

Headboards, whether they are attached to the bed, or appear as decorations on the wall at the head of the bed, are the perfect topping for a simple framed bed. And some imaginative ideas have come from a number of model homes and show houses in this area.

Jean Zoller, ASID, with her partner, Wendy Elrick, of Jean-Lee, Inc., of suburban Morton Grove, Illinois, designed the interiors for Hoffman Builders' new single-family attached homes in Bloomingdale, a western Chicago suburb. In one bedroom they placed beds against a wall which they decorated to create the illusion of a headboard.

In another bedroom they attached an arrangement of cedar blocks to the wall, in a triangular shape, to create a natural headboard for the bed.

"Plan the arrangement of the cedar blocks on paper first," recommends decorator Zoller, "then have them cut to fit and attach them to the walls with nails or glue." The nails will not show after they are hammered into the cedar, she advises.

Chicago

In a bedroom in one of the four styles of homes in the Westlake community, the wall backdrop was designed to match the bedspread and appear as a continuation of it. A matching piece of cloth was backed with paper and glued to the wall. Two-by-fours, painted to match the wall, were then attached on either side to finish the detail.

When Marshall Field & Co. interior designers created model rooms for Water Tower Place condominiums on Chicago's near north side, they added interest to a handsome brass bed by placing shirred fabrics matching the bedspread behind the brass headboard.

In a show house in suburban Oak Park, Hugh Phinckett Jr., ASID, used a channel tufted design like a sunburst behind a platform bed. Fabric was mounted over foam, then tufted, and mounted to wood. He did it in rich brown velvet to enhance a room in which the walls were brown and the base of the bed a dull-finish brown.

Lines painted on the wall itself have added interest to the bed in a room designed for another show house by Ethel Summels, ASID. The bed was "boxed in" with wooden storage units, and the surrounding walls were painted in graphic mural style to match the free-form design of the bedspread.



Fabric enhances two different headboards

Chickens do the ground work for better lettuce

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts

The best head lettuce I ever grew — cabbage-sized, and that's no exaggeration — was in soil on which chickens had run around for the best part of a decade.

Over the years a good deal of straw litter had combined with the manure to break down into a fabulously rich, humus-filled soil in which any lettuce seed of reasonable lineage could not possibly fail.

Ever since then, I've tried to repeat the conditions in that chicken run. And if I've come marginally close, the lettuce has been good. In short, head lettuce does best in soft soil that is rich in nitrogen. It likes what cabbage likes.

Two kinds planted

In my garden I grow two lettuce strains — Illaca, a crisp iceberg-type generally carried by supermarkets, and buttercrunch, a more loose-heading, blub-type with the most tender and best-tasting leaves of the lot. They grow well together.

The Illaca lettuce seedlings are set out 15 inches apart with a buttercrunch in-between. The buttercrunch, which form small heads quickly, are harvested first, leaving space for

the larger Illaca to grow into. Is there a better intercropping combination?

As much compost and manure as I can spare are forked lightly into the rows where the lettuce will be set out a week later. Then at planting time I place a trowelful of manure at the bottom of each hole, topped by about an inch of soil. This assures each plant of a good supply of nitrogen — so important to vigorous growth. Rabbit and chicken manure are best for lettuce. Cow manure, with a sprinkling of bloodmeal, works well, too. Another good nitrogen source is cottonseed meal.

Cool-weather crop

Lettuce is a cool-weather crop. So in the South it is grown from late fall through early spring. In the North it grows in spring and fall — and all summer long in those rare areas where moisture-laden sea breezes moderate the temperature.

Here in Massachusetts, I start my seed indoors about four weeks before the young seedlings are set out. In other words, I sow in early March for an April planting. When the plants are set out more seed is sown outdoors for a succession crop. Seed for the fall crop is sown outdoors in the first part of August.

It helps in forming good heads for the lettuce seedling to be transplanted at least once. This is because the transplanting shock encourages the development of a strong root system relative to leaf growth. I sow the seed in a flat; then transplant the young plants into further flats before finally setting them out.

Seedlings sown directly outdoors are transplanted only once — from seedbed to growing bed.

Hardening seedlings

A week before setting the young plants outdoors, harden them off a little by lowering night temperatures and by watering less frequently. Allow the surface of the soil to dry out before giving them more water. No good is accomplished by allowing the plants to wilt from thirst. Finally, water the transplants thoroughly an hour or so before setting them out. When transplanting, remove the outer leaves of the young plant.

At this stage lettuce are vulnerable to the cutworm. A piece of paper wrapped around the

stem forms a suitable protective collar. A twig pushed into the ground right next to the stem is effective, too. I often help hurry a turnip or cauliflower can with top and bottom removed — and plant the seedling in this.

When first set out I cover the little lettuce plants with a gallon-sized plastic jug from which the cap and bottom have been removed. This protects the plants from winds while they become established. At the same time the somewhat cloudy plastic lets in all the light a young plant needs while filtering out some of the sun's heat.

Lettuce is a rapid grower, hence the need for a nutrient-rich soil and plenty of moisture. See that the beds are well watered, particularly when the heads begin to form. A straw or shredded-leaf mulch is beneficial both for keeping the roots cool and conserving soil moisture.

You might try growing lettuce all summer long by shading it under a framework covered

with two layers of cheesecloth or a combination of laticework and cheesecloth.

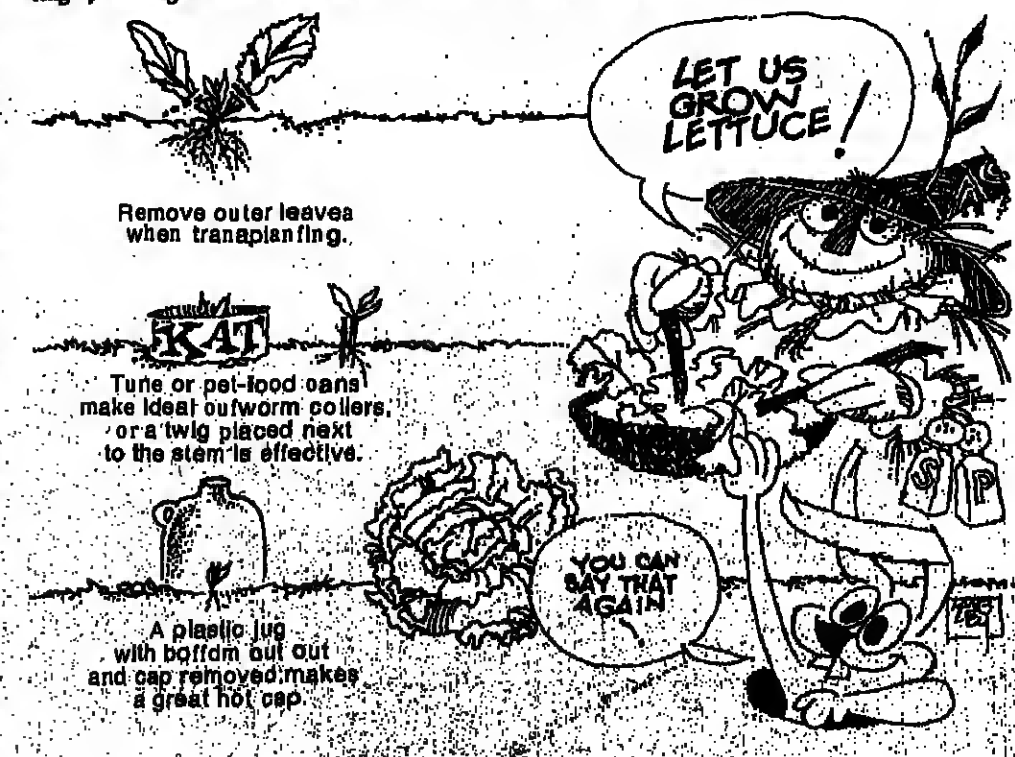
In brief

Soil: Rich humus-filled loam. Dig in compost and nitrogen-rich manure — rabbit and chicken are best. Bloodmeal, cottonseed meal, and feathermeal are all rich in nitrogen.

Planting: Set these frost-hardy plants out when severe cold weather is over. In the North sow indoors (or in a cold frame) four weeks before setting out. Lettuce tends to benefit from transplanting.

Culture: Water well. Mulch soil with straw or shredded leaves. Extend growing season into the hot months of summer by shading under cheesecloth or laticework.

Harvest: Pull iceberg-type lettuce when heads feel firm; bibb-type lettuce can be eaten at any stage but are mature once a loose head has formed.



Used books sell in London

By Ralph Sheffer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London
London booksellers have found out there is real profit in leftovers.

Known in the trade as remainders, these books were for years gathering dust on back-alley tables.

Now, enterprising British publishers have taken financial interest in establishing chains of remainder-selling bookshops.

One is Words and Music which opened its doors for the first time in December, 1974, at Marble Arch. Words and Music will open number 16 shortly.

Five years ago there were only about 10 shops in England selling remainders. Now, according to book-trade officials, there are more than 150 of the new breed. Book Smith, with annual sales volume of \$1.2 million, has seven stores doing approximately \$700,000 from remainders alone.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (0) = commercial rate.

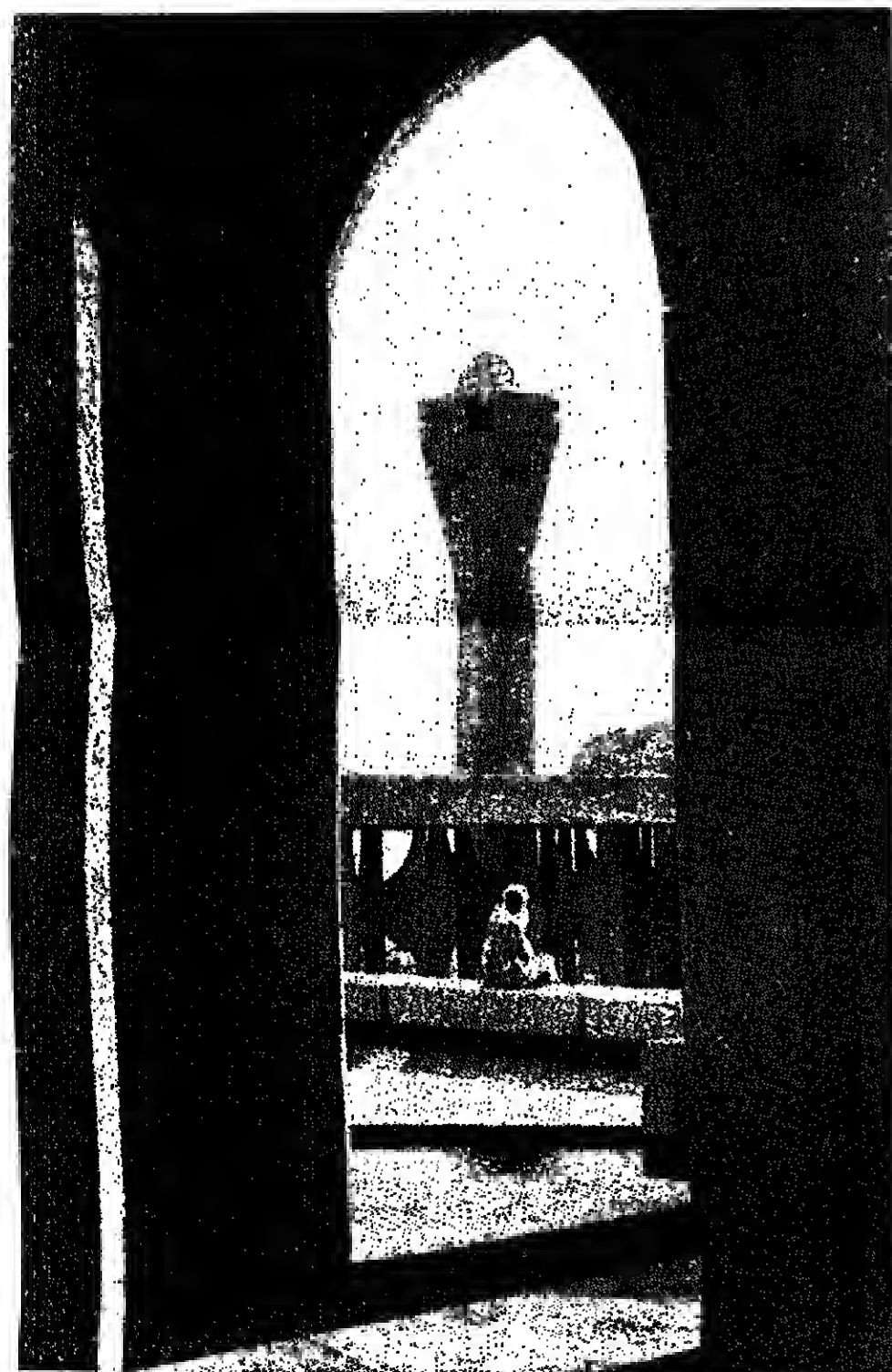
	U.S. Dollar	British W. German Mark	French Franc	Swiss Franc	Belgian Franc	Dutch Guilder
New York	1.0000	1.7174	4.785	2.008	20.36	36.36
London	0.6222	1.0000	2.756	1.250	12.50	20.36
Frankfurt	2.3895	4.1002	1.0000	0.483	4.833	1.0000
Paris	4.9801	8.5528	2.0042	0.200	2.000	0.4833
Amsterdam	2.2500	4.2515	1.0463	0.500	5.000	1.0000
Brussels	36.8501	61.5436	15.3380	7.3393	14.6501	14.2862
Zurich	2.5458	4.3722	1.0054	0.512	5.122	0.4844

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 0.030; Australian dollar: 1.1015; Danish krone: 1.709; Italian lire: 201.128; Japanese yen: 0.0036; New Zealand dollar: 0.590; South African rand: 1.1515.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

architecture

In Saudi Arabia money and space are no problem



Architecture by Cassid Powell Booth, Houston, Texas

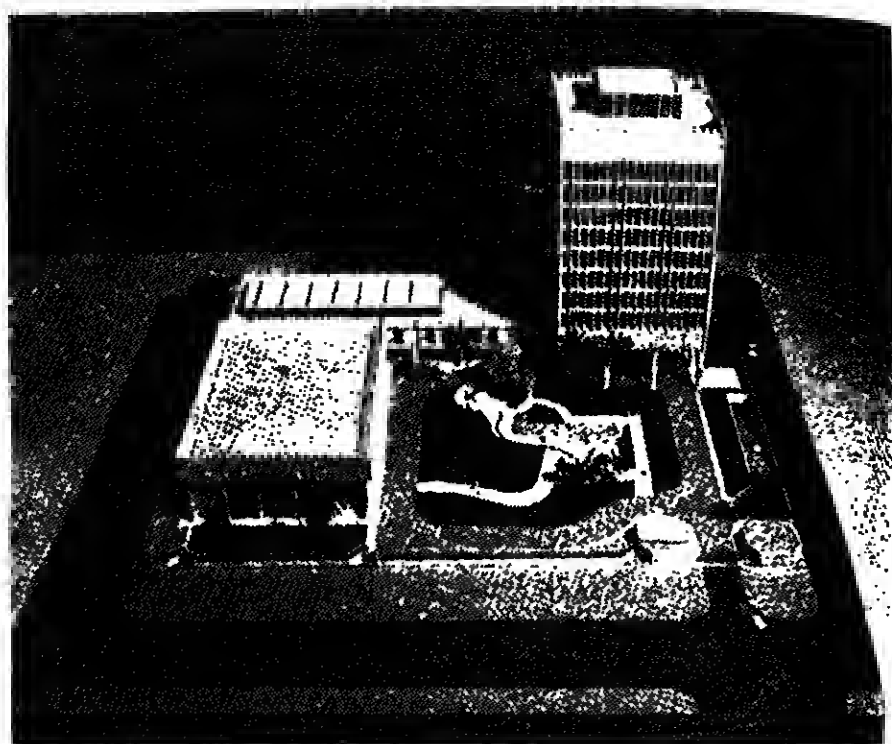
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran



Architecture by Design Supervision Group, Riyadh

The low, sleek headquarters for the Saudi Government's sports administration is shown in this architect's model — part of a planned complex at Riyadh.



Architect's model of government youth welfare building

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia — Like the merchant princes of Renaissance Europe, the Saudis of today are drawing together some of the world's leading architects, designers, and engineers. Their job — to fill empty desert spaces with buildings of splendor.

"This is the answer to a designer's dream," says Tony Irving, a London architect, formerly of Beirut, Lebanon. He has worked on scores of the palaces, private houses, and public buildings now rising in a furious outward burst of construction on desert spaces here, where only sleepy villages stood less than a generation ago.

With neither space nor money problems, Saudi Arabia's petrodollar-financed construction boom is unprecedented. "Here," says Tony Irving's Lebanese partner, Victor Tarazi, who has designed all or a share of about 250 separate projects, mostly in Riyadh, "you have your choice — from prefabs to palatial residences. You can design a whole town. If you land the contract and have the vision and the energy to follow through."

The major town and industrial-design projects are international. At the east-coast village of Jubail, two new ports, one industrial, the other commercial, are fast taking shape under contracts signed in early 1976.

South Korea's Hyundai Construction Corporation, a hit with the Saudis because of the discipline and efficiency of its imported Korean work force of nearly 12,000, is building the industrial port. A consortium including West German's Hochtief, Adriaan Vinkler of the Netherlands, and Consolidated Contracting Company of Lebanon, is to build the second phase of the commercial port at Jubail, after Greece's Archirodon finishes the first phase.

Consulting engineers for the Jubail projects are Sir William Halcrow Partners of Britain. They are responsible for the coordination of dredging by subcontractors, who have to move about 120 million cubic feet of mud and bedrock, the use of 45 million cubic feet of earth fill and rock, and the construction of highways.

"The future for architects in Saudi Arabia," says Victor Tarazi, "lies in quality. People are asking for it now." Since many Saudi princes,

wealthy businessmen, and professional people do not know exactly what they want when they order a design for a house or public building, the designer often can exercise his own taste. Irving and Tarazi's Design Supervision Group is working on many new houses in Saudi Arabia. Floor areas of 30,000 sq. ft. are quite usual. "When I visited Washington, D.C., a couple of years ago," recalls Tarazi, "I was a bit taken aback by how the White House seemed — I had just finished working on a design for a house with a hall for 500 people!"

At present Mr. Irving and Mr. Tarazi are designing and supervising buildings for the Saudi Youth and Welfare Administration, which includes the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee (this country hopes to attract a future Olympic Games).

Another firm, Ian Fraser, John Roberts & Partners of Britain, has prepared for government approval a model of an 80,000-seat Olympic stadium near Riyadh. Wediclopedia of West Germany is to manage construction of a new Olympic sports village. It includes a swimming pool, velodrome, indoor and outdoor cycling fields and equestrian, a motorcycle speedway, theater, museum, and living quarters for thousands of athletes. The swimming pool draws on the successful designs of the pools built for the last two Olympics at Munich and Montreal.

Over the stadium's natural turf there will be an arching, snoring roof of fiber glass-reinforced polyester, resting on a network of steel cables suspended from a giant Islamic minaret some 700 feet high. At the summit, a restaurant will look out over Riyadh's mid-desert setting.

Many designers here find that private life offer the most challenging and satisfying. "You have to combine conservatism and modern design — just like Saudi society itself," explains Victor Tarazi. Women have to wear separate entrances, meaning, sometimes, a wide variety of separate staircases.

No design is repeated here, but the variety has not led to the garishness that marked the early days of construction in some Arabian peninsula and gulf cities.

arts/books

Ingrid Bergman — naturally

By Arthur Unger
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The secret of Ingrid Bergman's happiness? A long time ago, a wise interviewer asked her that question, and her answer, which I read and never forget, was: "Good health and bad memory."

Now I am in the sitting room of the pied-à-terre that Mme. Bergman and her husband, Lars Schmidt, maintain in Paris behind his office (he is a theatrical producer), and I am repeating the exchange to this tall, pensive woman who looks like the older sister of the Ingrid Bergman of "Casablanca," only even more natural-looking, if that is possible.

It is Ingrid Bergman, and she is laughing, laughing, laughing.

"Well, it's nice of you to remember. But I've stolen that quote. I stole it from Claudette Colbert, who said it in an interview I once read. And it always felt glibly about that. Until I told her that I'd stolen it, and now it has become mine, so she said: 'Well, don't you worry. I've stolen it in my turn from Albert Schweitzer.'" Once again the laugh. Only this time, I join her. A great quote has now become a fine anecdote. A good reason to laugh.

I am in the rue Velázquez apartment of the Schmidts because Mme. Bergman has been appearing on PBS-TV in the United States, introducing each of a series of five dramas produced by Granada TV in Britain called "Childhood." I have been given her number to call in Chislehurst, a suburb about 40 kilometers outside Paris.

When I call and ask for her, a voice says, "This is Miss Bergman," and when I recover we arrange to meet in Paris, where she is due to discuss costumes for her next acting venture, a part in a new version of "Waters of the Moon," by N. C. Hunter, to be done at Chichester, England, in May with Wendy Hiller.

To the right I can see a colorfully printed curtain on a pulley that closes off the bedroom. The walls, ceiling, and bedspread are all the same colorful fabric as the curtain.

"I don't really identify with any of the 'Childhood' series," she says. "I did the introductions simply because I thought the dramas were splendid, and I knew that my name attached to them might convince a few more people to tune in."

"My own childhood was very different: not very happy. I grew up so lonely. My mother died when I was two, and my father when I was 18. An aunt moved into the family and took care of me."

"From the time I was a little child I wanted to act. The theater was a kind of hiding place, I suppose. People who are lonely and have a difficult time finding themselves often go into the theater because there are masks you can put on. It helps you to release whatever it is you are fearful of. What you say on stage you haven't written, and what you pretend to be is not you. It is an escape. I still find it an escape, and I still love it."

"But now I have no much difficulty meeting people and being part of the world, as I had in those days; so it is pure entertainment for myself and, I hope, for the people that see me. In the early days, I might have been looking for myself, but not anymore."

Mme. Bergman, whose hair is still a brown-blond, still uses no makeup except a bit of lipstick and still speaks a charming, uneven

English, which hints of her Swedish background and her Royal Dramatic Theater School training. The process of looking for herself extended beyond her drama training and theatrical and movie experience into her marriages. She caused an international scandal in the 1950s by leaving her husband and child for an eventual new marriage and new family with Italian director Roberto Rossellini. Now, almost 30 years later, would she do it all over again?

She starts to frown, then laughs. Obviously, it is a question she has been asked before. Her English somehow becomes a bit more stilted.

"You start out knowing nothing, and if you have no memories of what you've done, then you do the same thing again. But if you live your life over again and do it differently, it would have to be because you had the experience of all the mistakes. I would probably have done some things differently if I had known, but certainly I would do it all over again if I were as I was."

"I regret that I hurt certain people — of course I do. It's very difficult to go through life and be able to say at the end that you never hurt anybody. You always do. I regret I hurt my daughter and my former husband, too. But you must look toward life and the possibilities of what you have to give and what it has to give you. It's selfish, I suppose."

"But I think I learned it. It made me able to give more of myself later on, and I think I became quite a wise old owl."

Is Ingrid Bergman bitter now about that period of her life when she was denounced by so many people?

"Not at all. Many people and so much of the press were mean and nasty and wrote terrible things. But there were so many wonderful people who wrote to me. I realize now that what I thought was a terrible scandal in a way was a scandal; but then the other side was the fantastic friendships and great warmth from people who stood up on my side to protect me."

"I don't try to minimize anything that I did. But today, I don't think divorce or leaving one child to have another child with another man makes so much impression on people. They're much less interested in scandals."

Mme. Bergman reveals that the reason this is all so fresh in her mind at this moment is that she is going through her personal papers trying to put some order in her things. For an autobiography, perhaps?

"No, I'll let somebody else do that. I just feel it is a little presumptuous to sit down and write about yourself as if it was important. It's not that I feel there is so much more to come."

Is there a great deal more to come in Mme. Bergman's life?

"Well, I'm looking forward to the play at Chichester, and in the fall I'll be working for Ingmar Bergman in a film in which I play the mother of Liv Ullmann. For 15 or 20 years I've seen his movies and followed his career, and we talked about working together 10 years ago. I waited and waited, and finally he has come up with a story. He is such a marvelous director for actors — they're always so much better with him that he must give something special to actors." (Miss Bergman originally met Mr. Rossellini, her second husband, when she asked to do a film with him after admiring his work from afar.)

Why has Mme. Bergman chosen Franco as her home?

"Very much because of Joan of Arc. Every time I read of Joan, I wanted to come, all the



Bergman: "I just perform... like a performing dog, really!"

way back. Then I did 'Joan of Arc' on Broadway, and Joan in a movie, and many times I have done 'Joan of Arc,' the oratorio with music by Harnniger. In five languages. Joan has always been important to me — her courage, her strong belief in herself and in her visions."

Will Bergman do any more Joans? G. B. Shaw's, for instance?

"No more Joans for me. It's for somebody a little younger now."

But Mme. Bergman will continue acting after the Bergman film, won't she?

"Acting has always been my salvation. I never have problems when I am acting. It's an outlet. You pretend to be somebody else. It would be awful if I stopped. I would be dreadful. I think my husband understands that — if my husbands understood that, I must go out and act now and then."

Which of her films does Ingrid Bergman like best?

"'Joan of Arc,' as I said, has always had a special place. But no favorites of course. I can't compare 'Anastasia' and 'Gaslight.' Through TV you never die. People see 'Casablanca' over and over again, and it has become a classic. I saw it on TV two years ago and thought it was a very good movie. TV keeps you in people's minds."

"Even the films I made with Rossellini are now considered masterpieces. At the beginning they were considered no good at all. And now they are considered great. I'm not bitter about it, but there is irony. If you just wait long enough... just hang on."

Ingrid Bergman, although considered one of the great beauties of cinema, somehow never possessed the mystic, mythic reputation of a Garbo or Dietrich, right?

"I never had any mystery. I don't belong in that category. The silent screen built up enormous tales, and they became bigger than life. When my first film was shown in America — 'Intermezzo' — I was very young and natural. That shocked everybody. I was not dressed or made up like a movie star. I was the girl next door, and that was my fortune."

Mme. Bergman seems to be very happy with her life as both a housewife and actress. "I do what I like to do. Isn't that wonderful? A play at Chichester, a movie with Bergman. I'm not a career really. That's over and finished. A career is when you are young and struggling, and I've done all that. It's more or less to keep alive, doing what I like to do."

"I like my home, like in its things and cook for a few friends. But I have no hobby. My hobby has always been my work. I'm just so pleased when I find something that I can entertain people with. I just perform... like a performing dog, really."

"Your home in Chislehurst, may I call it a chateau?" I ask in the interest of a more exotic story.

"Chateau!" she roars with laughter. "No, it's a nice little country house. I hate to spoil your story, but really it is not a chateau. It is a real down-to-earth home. Down to earth — just like me."

If the Titanic were raised

Raise the Titanic!, by Clive Cussler. London: Michael Joseph. £4.35

An intriguing idea is at the core of this coarsely written novel: a project to raise the sunken ocean liner Titanic.

It is a shame that such an ingeniously crafted story should be marred by exceedingly crass and clumsy dialogue. Still, the reader shrugs and lets that pass, he is in for an exciting time. The details of the ship's raising, worked out lovingly by Mr. Cussler, are fascinating.

It is the year 1988. United States scientists need a rare element, byzantium, the only existing supply of which was shipped in the Titanic's hold, to complete a missile defense system. The Russians try by various means to stop them from retrieving it.

In order to get to the byzantium, the U.S. sets about bringing the Titanic, which lies under two and half miles of water after its 1912 rendezvous with an iceberg, to the surface. The ship's hull is repaired by deep-diving submarines, using a kind of toothpaste tube which squeezes "wetpaste" into every accessible opening. Wetpaste, in case you hadn't guessed, hardens in 90 seconds after contact with water.

After the ship finally rises, the reader shares the eerie feeling of pacing its once-elegant decks.

In summary, the characters strain credulity, the dialogue offends taste, but this is a ripping good story nevertheless.

— John Moorhead

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sports

Lawn bowling — many play but few notice

By Phil Elderkin

Claremont, California

The general public probably knows as much about lawn bowling as it does about the whereabouts of Jimmy Carter's first two-wheel bicycle. It is a sport that has succeeded in taking its place alongside curling, chess-by-mail, and snail watching as a kind of non-event.

Actually it isn't! Each year lawn bowling has a national championship which attracts about 500 contestants from all over the United States and is played with great intensity and skill by

Change of pace

both men and women. But its profile as a sport primarily for the elderly and the retired has kept it almost as anonymous as the contents of Davey Jones's locker.

"Lawn bowling probably goes back to the time when man lived in caves and either threw or rolled rocks at some distant target," explained Bill Cunliffe, a retired psychology professor and former vice president of the Claremont Lawn Bowls Club.

"Hieroglyphics found inside the pyramids prove that ancient Egyptians played the game," Cunliffe continued. "Later Julius Caesar's conquering Roman Legions introduced lawn bowling in Europe."

"But it took the Scots to give us the bias bowl, a slightly lopsided ball that can be curved when thrown. This allowed them to compensate for the fact that most of the greens in their hilly country were crowned. Using a lopsided ball, they could still get it near the target."

There has been little change in the game since, except that the rules have been standardized, molded plastic balls have replaced wooden ones, and women have become just as good at bowling as men.

Tradition is rampant. Contestants wear so much white for tournament play (sneakers, pants, shirts, sweaters and hats) that the entire scene often resembles a nurses' convention. If they don't wear name badges, they invariably carry their club insignia sewn to the front of their shirts.

Bowlers are also required to have their own set of four balls (bowls), which weigh about 3½ pounds each and are carried in a case the shape of a tabloid newspaper.

Since no sporting goods company in the United States makes bowls, they have to be imported from Europe or Australia at a cost of about \$80. All have distinct markings that make them easy to identify.



Action at the Claremont (Calif.) Lawn Bowls Club

Lawn bowler releases lopsided ball



By Richard Allen

Target is the 'jack,' the small white ball

Lawn bowling is basically a game of finesse, concentration, and feel. It is played on a square, flat green that must be between 110 and 125 feet in length and is divided into rinks that are 19 feet wide. The height of the special grass resembles a Marine's crew cut.

It can be played by two, three or four persons. The object of the game is to roll the ball (bowl) so that it will stop as close as possible to the jack (a small white ball) at the opposite end of the rink.

When all bowls have been played, a team scores one point for each ball that is closer to the jack than its opponents. An umpire is used to settle all arguments. The game is over when one team scores 21 points, agrees to quit after a certain amount of time, or an agreed upon number of "ends" — a technical term.

"Lawn bowling is definitely a thinking man's game," Cunliffe said. "We find that people who are fascinated by chess problems and physics love this sport. For example, in lawn bowling the shortest distance between two points isn't

necessarily a straight line, especially if there are a number of opponents' bowls blocking the jack.

"This is also a game where women can compete on equal terms with men and win," he continued. "Probably the toughest part isn't the release of the ball, but the feel and experience it takes to make the bowl stop near the jack. It is not something that can be mastered overnight."

Although lawn bowling itself has no organized nationwide program to bring its sport to young people, individual efforts by devotees like Cunliffe, who teaches college students for fun, are being made.

The modest 20,000 lawn bowling population in the United States seems minuscule next to the estimated 100,000 players in South Africa, 400,000 in the British Isles, and 500,000 in Australia.

The fact is many famous people have found lawn bowling irresistible. Including Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, George Washington, and Walt Disney.

British figure skater glides into limelight

Robin Cousins: successor to champion John Curry?

By Veronica A. Regatz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

British National Figure Skating Champion Robin Cousins seems to be following in the footsteps of his countrymen, Olympic and World champion John Curry, although he says "I try not to model myself after anybody."

The tall slender 18-year-old from Bristol, England, is rapidly developing a skating style of his own which incorporates many elements of ballet. He is a strong jumper, has good flow, excellent stamina, and, according to many, is one of the best male skaters the skating world has ever known.

Robin says he has always liked watching Curry skate because of his relaxed style, but he also enjoys Canadian Toller Crenston's dynamic skating. He feels "a happy medium between the two would be ideal," and in many ways this is what he is achieving in his own skating.

Although eventually he would like to skate in a show or teach skating, Cousins is still very much involved in the competitive and of the sport. Last December he won his first British championship after three years as runner-up. In January, he placed third in the European championships held in Helsinki.

Robin skated in the World Figure Skating

Championships March 1-5 in Tokyo, but had to withdraw from the competition before the final five-minute freestyle program, because of an injury. (He was in 10th place after the compulsory figures and had moved up to fifth place following the two-minute compulsory short program.)

Cousins chooses his own music and does his own choreography, always including numerous triple and combination jumps in each competition. In his free skating program for last year's Olympics he included five triple jumps, an indication of the exciting athleticism he incorporates into his routines.

It is hard — and sometimes impossible — to improve on Robin's free skating performances. He beat Curry in this facet of the 1976 British championships, but John (now a pro) won the title with superior compulsory figures. Last October, Robin received his first six ever — a perfect score — at Skate Canada, an international invitational championship held in October, then was awarded another six for a flawless free skating performance at the British nationals last December.

Cousins still needs to improve his compulsory figures, but most skaters upgrade themselves in this rigidly judged area as they gain more experience.

Having learned some lessons in poise and determination from watching Curry, Cousins already has a firm grasp on the intangible ingredients needed to be a world champion. Besides being totally dedicated (he spends eight hours each day practicing at a rink near his London studio apartment), he possesses a

healthy attitude toward high-pressure competition.

In a recent interview with the Reuters news agency, he said, "I think the easiest way to go about [handling the pressure] is not to try to beat the people who are there, or try to win medals, but to try and exceed what you have done before, to beat your previous best performance."

"Then you find you're not skating against anybody else, you're skating against yourself. It doesn't matter where you finish as long as you produce something better than you did at the same time last year. Then you're still improving."

Robin began skating 10 years ago while vacationing in the south coast resort of Bournemouth. A nearby ice rink caught his eye on a hot summer day when he was looking for "a nice, cool place to go." He had already developed an interest in ballet and, for a while, continued both activities.

He soon won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Dance in London, then realized he had to make a choice. Since he could skate at home in Bristol, he turned down the scholarship and devoted all his attention to figure skating.

Robin finished school six months early. Before last year's European championships his teachers told him he had "learned the basics already" and "skating is your career."

When Robin isn't skating, he enjoys dancing, swimming, gymnastics, and listening to the classics and ballads. He also dabbles in art,



Robin Cousins

doing an occasional character study, and mostly letting his imagination run wild. He says that the "ultimate goal of a skater is always the Olympics," but 1980 and 1984 are a long way off and he may quit before then. Curry, however, was 24 when he won his Olympic gold medal last year and Cousins will be 22 when the 1980 Winter Games get underway in Lake Placid, New York. "I don't know," he could trade in his 10th place finish for something much, much better, he continues on his present course.

education

Want your child to read more? Hide the books!

By Diane Casselberry
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hide the books you want your children to read. Put them on the highest shelf in the closet, and say, "These are far too old for you."

That's how British author Jill Paton Walsh encourages reading in her home — by appearing to discourage it.

Instead of trying to wrestle or lure her three children and husband away from TV in the evenings, she waits until the family is spending a quiet weekend on the rural boat which she owns with fellow children's author John Rowe Townsend. As they drift about Britain on the boat, far from competing electronic media, she can casually discuss the books she has stored on board for the occasion.

"Perhaps parents who are not writers can more openly push books at their children," Mrs. Walsh says. "But I've found that reading is a very private thing with most children. They don't like you hanging over their shoulder, especially if you are a mum who knows most of the books they've picked. I try not to worry about what they are reading — as long as they are reading."

An avid reader herself as a youngster, Jill Paton Walsh grew up in wartime England, at a time when paper was strictly rationed and few children's books were being published. She had finished the only books in her home — faded, leatherbound sets of Dickens and Browning that were used mostly as furniture — by the time she was 12.

The subjects Jill Paton Walsh writes about — from growing-up problems to historical fiction — are as varied as the locales of her 7 books. The Hutter, published last spring, is set in



By Peter Malt, staff photographer

British canal-boat country, while she describes the Byzantine Empire in The Emperor's Wind-ling Sheet, which won the 1974 Whitbread Award in Britain. Her latest book, Unleaving (New York: Farrar, Straus, & Giroux), one of a series of books set on the coasts of Cornwall, last year received the prestigious Boston Globe Horn Book award in the U.S. for outstanding children's fiction in 1976.

"There's no topic I can think of that couldn't be the subject of a children's book," she says.

Although writers for adults often tend to think of children's authors as people who write about little gray rabbits, Mrs. Walsh says, she finds that she has to work harder on the books she writes for young people than those she does for older audiences. "You have to know a subject totally to be able to simplify it for

young readers," she explains. To write The Emperor's Windling Sheet, for example, she learned classical Greek herself rather than rely on others' translations.

That same kind of responsibility means that Jill Paton Walsh approaches each new children's book with the thought that it could be either the first book a child will read by himself, or possibly the one book he will choose to live by. For that reason, she says, each book must have "an epic balance."

"You mustn't give children just candy floss," she explains, "nor can you concentrate on only the darks. Every book must contain a counterbalance of good for every dark thing you write."

"It's like making a map for children," she continues. "The journey is before them, and if

you know there will be dragons along the way, you must say, 'There be dragons.' You can't mislead them in any direction — up! or down."

For the book reviews she does for the Guardian and the Times Literary Supplement, Mrs. Walsh must read most of the children's books that come on the market. It keeps her in touch with what fellow writers are doing, and it is invaluable background for her as a parent, she says.

Parents have got to read children's books themselves," she explains, "because you can't share with your child what you haven't got. If you aren't enjoying reading, you can't expect your child to like it, either. . . . Only the books that both parent and child enjoy can spread the joy of literature down the generations."

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Iranian schools discourage U.S. students

The Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education recently issued "An Analysis of U.S.-Iranian Cooperation in Higher Education." The following is one of the recommendations regarding students attending Iranian universities:

"Undergraduate exchange for U.S. students should be discouraged, with the exception of students seriously interested in Persian studies. There are not enough places for Iranians at Iranian universities, and it is dubious whether U.S. undergraduates on short-term programs in Iran have the language competence (all classes are taught in Persian) to gain more than they would in Middle East studies programs in the United States."

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French/German

Brandt: l'Occident est lent à accepter « la justice économique »

par Chris Kenrick
Correspondant du
Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge

Les nations occidentales industrialisées ont été étrangement lentes à saisir « les questions urgentes nouvelles » de la justice et de la sécurité économiques mondiales, a dit récemment l'ancien chancelier fédéral allemand, Willy Brandt, à un auditoire de Boston.

Au cours d'allocutions prononcées devant des étudiants du MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) et des membres du Conseil des affaires mondiales de Boston, M. Brandt a souligné que les exigences économiques croissantes des pays en voie de développement doivent être prises en sérieux par le monde occidental. Il a ajouté qu'il ne voit pas de conflit entre une politique occidentale de détente envers les puissances communistes et une insistance simultanée pour l'observance des droits de l'homme.

Au cours d'une conférence de presse, lorsqu'il lui demanda ce qu'il en était des rapports indiquant qu'il aurait ac-

cepté des paiements de la part de la CIA, M. Brandt s'est référé à une lettre qu'il a reçue du président Carter les qualifiant « d'accusations sans fondement ».

M. Brandt a attribué la lenteur de l'Occident à en venir aux prises avec les exigences du tiers monde au fait que « les systèmes politiques des démocraties occidentales ne sont pas prêts à faire des diagnostics rapides ».

Ces systèmes politiques démocratiques doivent être améliorés, dit-il, et être dotés de la capacité de faire des analyses de grande portée, d'utiliser de façon plus subtile l'opinion publique, et les groupements politiques guidés par des idées plutôt que simplement en compétition pour le pouvoir.

« Presque aucun des principaux hommes d'état du monde n'a eu la force ou la vision de préparer son pays et nous tous à temps pour la développement de ces pays que nous sommes venus à appeler le tiers monde », déclare M. Brandt.

Nos pays ne pourront pas se soustraire aux principes nouveaux plus justes relatifs à l'ordre économique du

monde, ajouta-t-il « même s'ils ne peuvent arriver à éliminer quelques-uns des modèles proposés ».

« La justice exige — et même si nous ne voulons pas écouter la justice, la raison nous dira — qu'il n'y aura jamais une coexistence durable et sûre de l'abondance et de la misère ».

M. Brandt a dit que les puissances occidentales devront bientôt s'ajuster à un climat économique dans lequel « la croissance ne sera plus quelque chose qui suit son cours ».

« Je crois que nous sommes forcés de revoir, dit-il, ou-dedans de nos sociétés aussi bien que dans les rapports entre nations, les revendications qui sont issues de l'idée de la croissance automatique. Les intérêts individuels doivent être intégrés plus fermement dans une solidarité sociale générale ».

L'ancien chancelier a déclaré : « Un nouveau défi important pour la démocratie est de développer davantage l'ordre démocratique de telle sorte qu'il n'abandonne pas le terrain à quel groupe riveux ni ne favorise le gouvernement des bureaucraties qui étouffent la liberté ».

M. Brandt a insisté sur l'importance des accords relatifs à la sécurité et à la coopération internationales signés à Helsinki en août 1975 et a déclaré que ces accords donnent à l'Amérique « la co-responsabilité » de la destinée politique de l'Europe.

« Mais, dit-il, je crains que le monde occidental n'ait pas fait un effort intellectuel suffisant pour développer une politique pour la période après Helsinki ».

M. Brandt déclare qu'il ne voit pas « d'autre solution de remplacement raisonnable à la politique de la détente », ajoutant qu'une paix sûre nécessite des accords militaires supplémentaires. Mais il ne voit pas de contradiction entre celle et « notre défense des droits de l'homme ».

L'ancien chancelier a prédit qu'une Europe unifiée éventuelle ne serait pas dominée par les communistes. Mais plutôt que les forces du socialisme démocratique prédomineraient.

« Ces forces de la gauche européenne, conclut-il, ont plus en commun avec la grande tradition libérale américaine que bien des gens ne le conçoivent ».

Brandt: Der Westen akzeptiert nur langsam „wirtschaftliche Gerechtigkeit“

Von Chris Kenrick
Korrespondent des
Christian Science Monitors

Cambridge

Die industrialisierten westlichen Länder erfassen merkwürdigerweise nur langsam die „neuen, dringenden Fragen“ der weltweiten wirtschaftlichen Gerechtigkeit und Sicherheit, erklärte der ehemalige Bundeskanzler Willy Brandt kürzlich in Boston.

In Vorträgen vor Studenten der Technischen Hochschule von Massachusetts (MIT) und Mitgliedern des Rates für Weltangelegenheiten in Boston betonte Brandt, daß zunehmende wirtschaftliche Forderungen seitens der Entwicklungsländer von der westlichen Welt ernstgenommen werden müßten. Er fügte hinzu, er sehe keinen Konflikt darin, wenn der Westen eine Entspannungspolitik gegenüber den kommunistischen Mächten verfolgte und gleichzeitig auf der Wahrung der Menschenrechte bestünde.

Als Brandt auf einer Pressekonferenz auf längere Berichte hin eingegangen wurde, er habe vom CIA Gelder entgegengenommen, verwies er auf ein an ihn gerichtete Schreiben von Präsident

Carter, in dem dieser sie als „unbegründete Anschuldigungen“ bezeichnete.

Brandt führte die Tatsache, daß der Westen sich nur langsam mit den Forderungen der dritten Welt auseinandersetzt, darauf zurück, daß die politischen Systeme der westlichen Demokratien nicht auf eine frühzeitige Diagnose der Lage eingestellt sind.

Diese demokratischen politischen Systeme müssen verbessert werden, sagte er, und die Möglichkeit erhalten, langfristige Analysen zu machen, veröffentlichte Meinungen besser zu verwerten und politische Gruppierungen vorzunehmen, die von Ideen anstatt lediglich von Machtungen getrieben werden.

„Kaum einer der führenden Staatsmänner der Welt hatte die Kraft oder die Sicht, sein Land und uns alle rechtzeitig auf die Entwicklung in jenen Ländern vorzubereiten, die wir die dritte Welt nennen“, sagte Brandt.

„Unsere Länder werden sich nicht neuen, gerechteren Prinzipien für eine weltweite wirtschaftliche Ordnung „entziehen können“, fügte er hinzu, „selbst wenn sie einigen der Vorschläge keinen Geschmack abgewinnen können.“

Die Gerechtigkeit verlangt das Zugeständnis — und selbst wenn wir nicht auf die Gerechtigkeit hören wollen, wird die Vernunft es uns sagen —, daß Reichtum und Elend niemals auf die Dauer und in Sicherheit nebeneinander bestehen können.

Brandt sagte, die westlichen Mächte würden sich auch bald einem wirtschaftlichen Klima anpassen müssen, in dem „Wachstum keine Selbstverständlichkeit mehr ist“.

„Ich glaube, wir sind gezwungen“, sagte er, „in unseren Ländern und in unseren Beziehungen zu anderen Ländern die Ansprüche von neuem zu untersuchen, die auf der Vorstellung internationalen Wachstums beruhen. Individuelle Interessen müssen fester in eine allgemeine soziale Solidarität eingefügt werden.“

Eine neue große Herausforderung an die Demokratie besteht darin“, sagte der ehemalige Bundeskanzler, „die demokratische Ordnung derart weiterzuentwickeln, daß sie weder feindlichen gesinneten Gruppen das Feld räumt noch der Herrschaft freiheitstreckender Bürokratien Platz macht.“

Brandt betonte, wie wichtig die Ver-

einbarungen über internationale Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit seien, die im August 1975 in Helsinki unterzeichnet wurden, und er erklärte, daß diese Vereinbarungen Amerikaner „mitverantwortlich“ machten für die politische Zukunft Europas.

Aber, sagte er, „ich befürchte, daß die westliche Welt nicht genügend intellektuelle Anstrengungen gemacht hat, die politische Linie für die Zeit nach Helsinki festzulegen.“

Brandt sagte, er sehe „keine vernünftige Alternative für die Entspannungspolitik“, und fügte hinzu, daß ein gesicherter Frieden weitere militärische Vereinbarungen erfordere. Er sagte jedoch, er sehe keinen Widerspruch zwischen diesem Punkt und „unserer Verteidigung der Menschenrechte“.

Der ehemalige Bundeskanzler sagte voraus, daß ein schließlich verändertes Europa nicht von Kommunisten beherrscht sein werde. Statt dessen würden, wie er sagte, die Kräfte des demokratischen Sozialismus vorherrschen.

„Diese Kräfte der europäischen Länder“, so schloß er, „haben mit der großen liberalen Tradition Amerikas mehr gemein, als viele glauben.“

Brandt: West slow to accept 'economic justice'

By Chris Kenrick
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge

The industrialized Western nations have been strangely slow to grasp the "new, urgent questions" of world economic justice and security, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt told Boston audiences recently.

In talks before students at MIT and members of the Boston World Affairs Council, Mr. Brandt stressed that increasing economic demands by developing countries must be taken seriously by the Western world. He added that he sees no conflict between a Western policy of détente toward Communist powers and a simultaneous insistence on the observance of human rights.

When asked in a press conference about recent reports of his acceptance of CIA payments, Mr. Brandt referred to a letter he re-

ceived from President Carter calling them "groundless accusations."

Mr. Brandt attributed the West's slowness to come to grips with third world demands to the fact that "political systems of the Western democracies are not geared for early diagnosis."

These democratic political systems must be improved, he said, and given capacities for long-range analysis. More sophisticated use of published opinion, and political groupings guided by ideas rather than simply competition for power.

"Hardly anyone among the leading statesmen of the world had the strength or the vision to prepare his country and all of us in time for the development in those countries which we have come to call the third world," Mr. Brandt said.

"Our countries will not be able to evade new, more just principles for the world economic order," he added, "even if they cannot

bring themselves to like some of the proposed models."

"Justice demands — and also if we do not want to listen to justice, reason will tell us — there will never be a lasting and secure coexistence of affluence and misery."

Mr. Brandt said Western powers also will soon have to adjust to an economic climate in which "growth is no longer a matter of course."

"I believe we are forced to re-evaluate," he said, "within our societies as well as in the relationship between nations, claims which have arisen from the idea of automatic growth. Individual interests must be integrated more firmly into an overall social solidarity."

A new great challenge for democracy, the former Chancellor said, "is to further develop the democratic order in such a way that it neither leaves the field to rival groups nor makes way for the rule of freedom-stifling bureaucracies."

Mr. Brandt emphasized the importance of

agreements on international security and cooperation signed at Helsinki in August 1975, and said those accords give America "responsibility" for the political destiny of Europe.

But, he said, "I am afraid that the world has not made sufficient intellectual effort to develop a policy for the time after Helsinki."

Mr. Brandt said he sees "no reasonable alternative for the policy of détente," adding that a secure peace necessitates further military arrangements. But he said he saw no contradiction between this and "our defense of human rights."

The former Chancellor predicted that an eventually unified Europe would not be dominated by Communists. Rather, he said, the forces of democratic socialism would dominate.

"These forces of the European Left," he concluded, "have more in common with the great liberal tradition of America than people realize."

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur le page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Qu'est-ce que nous voulons ?

Nous avons tous des buts, des ambitions, des désirs, des espoirs indiquant tous le sentiment qu'il existe quelque chose de plus pour nous que ce que nous réserve l'existence présente. La question importante n'est pas de savoir si nous voulons quelque chose, mais ce que nous voulons. Quelqu'un a dit que la valeur d'un homme se mesure à ses besoins. Il y a là une vérité : la nature des buts vers lesquels nous tendons peut nous en dire long sur notre caractère.

Ne s'adressant pas seulement aux gens de disposition religieuse mais à tous, Christ Jésus donna ce conseil : « Cherchez premièrement le royaume et la justice de Dieu. » Il ne voulait pas dire par là qu'ils devaient se conduire en ascètes, vivant à l'écart du monde, ne s'intéressant qu'aux choses religieuses. Mais il leur disait que dans l'importance quelle situation ce qui convient le mieux, c'est de montrer en tout premier lieu un intérêt pour la réalité spirituelle de l'être. Il dit, pour compléter son énoncé : « Toutes ces choses [les réponses aux besoins humains] vous seront données par-dessus. » C'est tout à fait différent de considérer le succès matériel comme une « autre » chose que comme le besoin es-

sentiel.

Voilà où la Science Chrétienne, suivant le chemin tracé par le maître Chrétien, peut être pour nous d'une valeur immense. Elle va au-delà de la foi, au-delà de la simple croyance que si nous faisons ce qui est juste, Dieu nous récompensera. La Science Chrétienne nous montre la raison pour laquelle et la façon dont laquelle la substance du bien est réellement spirituelle ici et maintenant ; par conséquent il est légitime de la vouloir par-dessus tout.

L'homme n'est pas une créature matérielle en un monde matériel, mais il est effectivement en ce moment même l'enfant de Dieu, la ressemblance spirituelle de l'Esprit divin. Ceci ne devrait pas être nouveau pour le chrétien pratiquant qui aime les vérités de la Bible et s'efforce de les vivre. En fait, rien de ce que la Science Chrétienne enseigne ne devrait surprendre celui pour qui la Bible est un guide et un soutien, puisqu'elle a pour but d'illuminer les Écritures spirituellement.

Puisque l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu, il ne peut être autre que spirituel. Il faut prendre conscience du fait que ce reflet de Dieu constitue notre être réel. Par conséquent où en sommes-nous quant à

nos besoins, nos désirs, nos ambitions, nos espoirs humains ? Eh bien, nous les délaissions pour rechercher principalement, de façon juste et intelligente, un gain spirituel, cherchant à développer dans notre pensée tout ce qui rapproche notre concept de nous-mêmes de la réalité de l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu. Il n'est pas possible que nous perdions quel que ce soit.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, étudia cela en disant : « Le désir, c'est la prière ; et nous ne pouvons rien perdre en confiant nos désirs à Dieu, afin qu'ils soient façonnés et exaltés avant de prendre forme en paroles et en actions. »

Notre désir peut être une prière adressée à Dieu pour mieux Le refléter. Autrement dit, notre désir, notre espoir, notre bécot n'est plus ce qu'il y a de mieux à moins que ce soit une prière dans le but de nous rendre meilleurs spirituellement.

Pour l'homme d'affaires, par exemple, être spirituellement juste, c'est désirer répondre aux nécessités réelles, aux besoins utiles des autres, c'est aider à les satisfaire au plus haut degré possible. Voilà un

déjà valable et dans la mesure où l'homme d'affaires pourra y répondre en fait, son succès sera assuré.

Une compréhension plus profonde de Dieu et de l'homme est essentielle pour tous à n'importe quel stade de l'existence afin que, homme ou femme, ils puissent dans leur expérience, obtenir le bien véritable et voir les « autres » choses si précieuses. La conscience que nous avons de la bonté et de l'amour divina nous rapproche de la compréhension de notre véritable nature en tant que ressemblance de Dieu. Voilà vraiment ce que nous voulons et ce dont nous avons besoin, et quand nous aurons cela, nous verrons plus clairement avec quelle largesse Dieu, dans Sa agresse, répond à nos besoins.

Matthieu 6:33, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures », p. 1.

« Christian Science » (français) (en anglais)

La traduction française de l'article d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, paraît avec le numéro de la semaine. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carter, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Was wollen wir?

Wir alle haben Ziele, Ambitionen, Wünsche, Hoffnungen — sie sind ein Zielchen für uns, das wir glauben, es gebe für uns noch etwas anderes als das, was wir gegenwärtig erleben. Die entscheidende Frage ist nicht, ob wir etwas wollen, sondern was wir wollen. Jemand hat gesagt, „Ich möchte für die politische Zukunft Europas.“

Aber, sagte er, „ich befürchte, daß die westliche Welt nicht genügend intellektuelle Anstrengungen gemacht hat, die politische Linie für die Zeit nach Helsinki festzulegen.“

Brandt sagte, er sehe „keine vernünftige Alternative für die Entspannungspolitik“, und fügte hinzu, daß ein gesicherter Frieden weitere militärische Vereinbarungen erfordere. Er sagte jedoch, er sehe keinen Widerspruch zwischen diesem Punkt und „unserer Verteidigung der Menschenrechte“.

Der ehemalige Bundeskanzler sagte voraus, daß ein schließlich verändertes Europa nicht von Kommunisten beherrscht sein werde. Statt dessen würden, wie er sagte, die Kräfte des demokratischen Sozialismus vorherrschen.

„Diese Kräfte der europäischen Länder“, so schloß er, „haben mit der großen liberalen Tradition Amerikas mehr gemein, als viele glauben.“

sagte ihnen vielmehr, daß es um hesten sei, wenn sie sich in jeder Situation in erster Linie für die geistige Wirklichkeit des Seins interessierten. Er sagte, um es im vollen Wurf zu wiederholen: „So wird euch solches alles [alles, was die menschlichen Bedürfnisse stillt] zufallen.“ Es ist ein großer Unterschied, ob man menschlichen Erfolg als etwas betrachtet, was allem zusätzlich zufällt, oder als das fundamentale Bedürfnis.

Hier kann die Christliche Wissenschaft, die den Lehren des Meisters der Christen folgt, für uns von ungeheurer Wert sein. Sie hebt die Sache über den Glauben hinaus, über die bloße Annahme, daß Gott uns belohnen werde, wenn wir das Richtige tun. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, warum in Wirklichkeit die Substanz des Guten hier und jetzt geistig ist und da-

her richtigerweise allem anderen vorgezogen werden sollte.

Der Mensch ist kein materielles Geschöpf in einer materiellen Welt, sondern er ist jetzt in ebendiesem Augenblick das Kind Gottes, das geistige Ebenbild des göttlichen Geistes. Dies sollte für den überzeugten Christen, der die Wahrheiten der Bibel liebt und sie zu leben bemüht ist, nichts Neues sein. Ja, nichts, was die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, sollte denjenigen überraschen, der sich an die Bibel um Führung und Stärkung wendet, denn es ist die Absicht dieser Wissenschaft, die Bibel geistig zu erheben.

Der Mensch das Ebenbild Gottes ist, kann er nicht umhin, geistig zu sein. Wir müssen erkennen, daß diese Widerspiegelung Gottes unser wirkliches Sein ausmacht. Wie wirkt sich dies auf unsere

menschlichen Bedürfnisse, Wünsche, Ambitionen und Hoffnungen aus? Es hat zur Folge, daß wir bereitwillig und intelligenterweise an erster Stelle nach geistigem Gewinn trachten; daß wir danach trachten, in unserem Denken das zu entwickeln, was unseren Begriff von uns selbst der Wirklichkeit des von Gott zu Seinem Ebenbild erschaffenen Menschen näherbringt. Wir können unmöglich verleben.

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, macht dies klar, wenn sie schreibt: „Verlangen ist Gebet; und kein Verlangen kann uns daraus erwachen, daß wir Gott unsere Wünsche anheimstellen, damit sie genötigt und geläutert werden möchten, ehe sie in Worten und Taten Gestalt annehmen.“

Unser Verlangen kann ein Gebet sein, daß wir das Wesen Gottes besser widerspiegeln mögen. Mit anderen Worten: Unser Verlangen, unser Hoffen, unser Trachten ist nicht das Beste, das es sein kann, wenn es nicht ein Gebet um das geistig Richtige ist.

Wenn z. B. der Geschäftsmann das geistig Richtige tun will, wird es sein Wunsch sein, den wirklichen Bedürfnissen und sinnvollen Wünschen anderer zu entsprechen — dazu beizutragen, sie auf der höchstmöglichen Stufe zu befriedigen. Dies ist ein vertrauenswürdiger Wunsch, und er wird in dem Maße von Erfolg gekrönt sein, wie er ihn in die Tat umsetzen kann.

Ein tieferes Verständnis von Gott und dem Menschen ist für jeden, ganz gleich, was für einen Beruf er ausüben mag, höchst wichtig, um wirklich Gutes in seinem Leben zu erfahren und der ihm „zugefüllten“ Worte gewahr zu werden. Uns der Güte und Liebe Gottes bewußt zu sein bringt uns dem Verständnis unseres wahren Wesens als Gottes Ebenbild näher. Das ist es, was wir wirklich brauchen und wünschen; und wenn wir es haben, werden wir klarer erkennen, wie Gott uns in Sein Wohlwollen reichlich vergibt.

Matthäus 6:33, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum Heiligen Schrift », S. 1.

« Christian Science » (englisch) (in englisch)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Artikels der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum Heiligen Schrift », von Mary Baker Eddy, erscheint mit dem Heft der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Man kann sie auch bei Frances C. Carter, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115, bestellen.

Für alle Informationen über die anderen Publikationen der Science Chrétienne in französisch, schreiben Sie an The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Tourists visit stalactite formations of Hoa Phingran, "sleeping mountain."

Within the dream

Early explorers who discovered the continent of Australia had to face the realities of its desert interior — a large chunk of arid territory bitten into and bleached by the perpetual intensity of sunlight broken only by stunted bush vegetation and odd settlements of aborigines. If these first explorations have subsequently taken on an aura of legend, the desert is still there, with a torture of unmitigated light, shimmer of pale earth colors and an eternity of blue overhead — not so long ago but — pathetic tribal remnants facing virtual extinction, for them, the equal horror of an alien society moving in upon them.

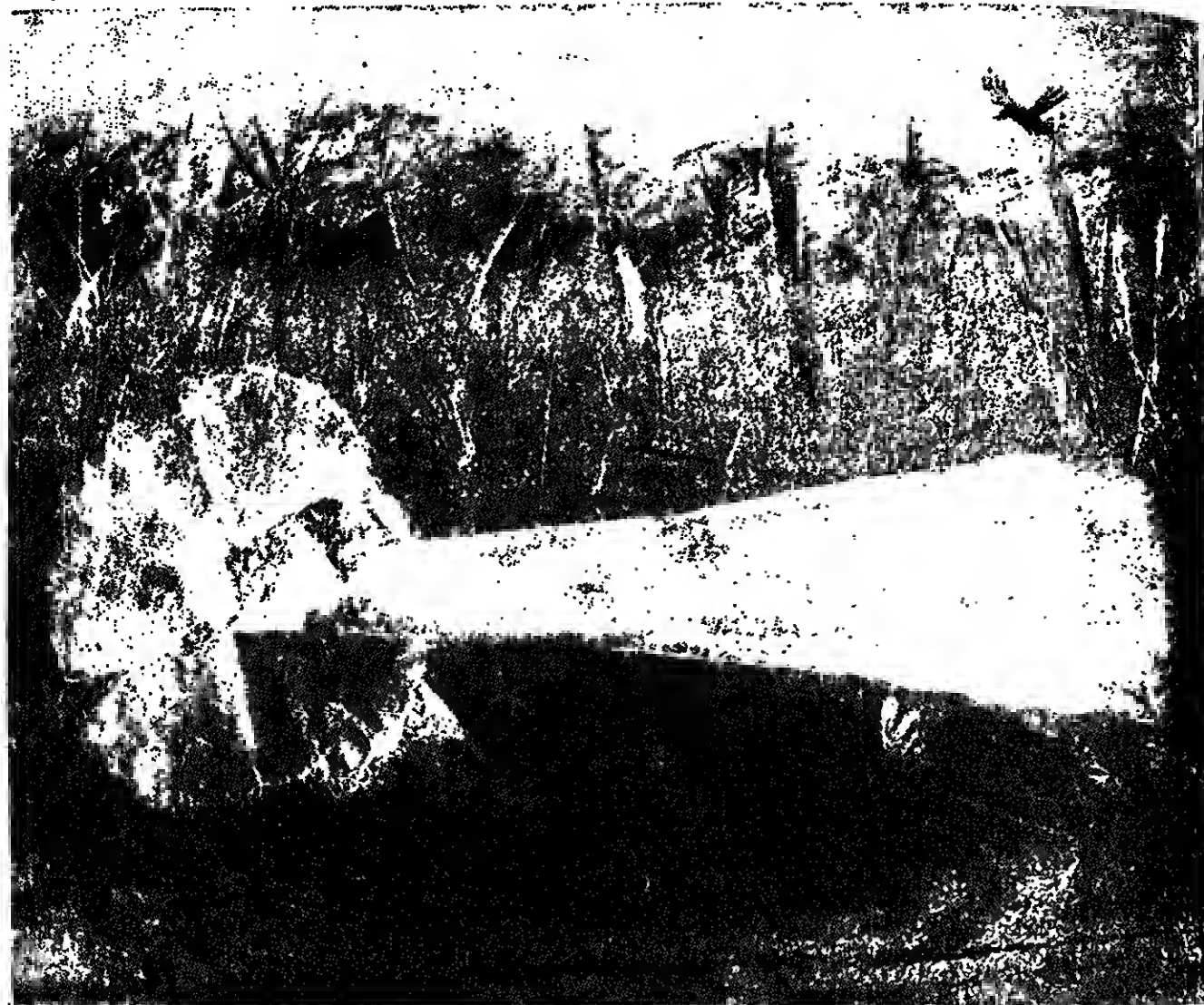
Mid-20th-century Australian art has reflected, to some extent both in literature and the visual arts, this near-primitive past. Patrick White's novel "Voss" made an Australian writer's European reputation in the '50s and some powerful figurative painting by Australian artists set London alight in the '60s and took them into the international arena.

A major figure among Australian painters is Arthur Boyd who came to Europe in 1959 with a large reputation back home. The name Boyd spells out for Australians a whole artistic dynasty going back three generations — a family that in earlier times maintained links with Europe and committed to London and elsewhere over the years. Arthur Boyd, however, was "a new boy" when he moved from the neighborhood of Melbourne to London and brought with him a group of large paintings (now known as "the Bride" series) whose electric color and forthright flavor of another hemisphere made an immediate impact on the London art world, overrated as it was, at the time, with abstraction.

Arthur Boyd's London debut gave to the English art world a fresh slant, too, on figurative painting. The theme for the Bride series had been sparked off in the artist's mind by the forlorn plight of the Australian de-tribalized half-caste aborigines and the idea had been germinating ever since he visited in 1951 the shanty towns around Alice Springs and watched aboriginal people standing outside churches, gazed at "half-castes" in wedding gowns, and saw aboriginal shepherds playing cards. He had been disconcerted and saddened to find in the bush not noble savages in a last-ditch stand against advancing civilization but a lost, pathetic band of half-caste creatures — soft and passive — a discarded people. Boyd in recollection of his own disenchantment created a series of paintings that "cry out" in potency of color and tautness of design. He placed his "half-caste" dramatic personae in a Boydan world of distorted dream while within the dream there is a fantasy in capture and attempted escape. A fellow Australian poet gives the haunting mood of these paintings in a ballad he wrote around them. It begins, "Black man, why do you stand so sad with trouble in your eyes? Tomorrow you hurry your half-caste bride under the open skies."

The painting reproduced here called "Bride Over a Pond" (Bride turning into a windmill) was painted in London in 1960 not long after Boyd's arrival in England. It is a post "Bride series" painting and in fact, an extension of the original idea — the dilemma of the half-caste people (of Australia) moving into a wider, more universal, context.

In this particular painting the "outback" thicket still remains the setting, and the dark half-obscured pool becomes the quiet



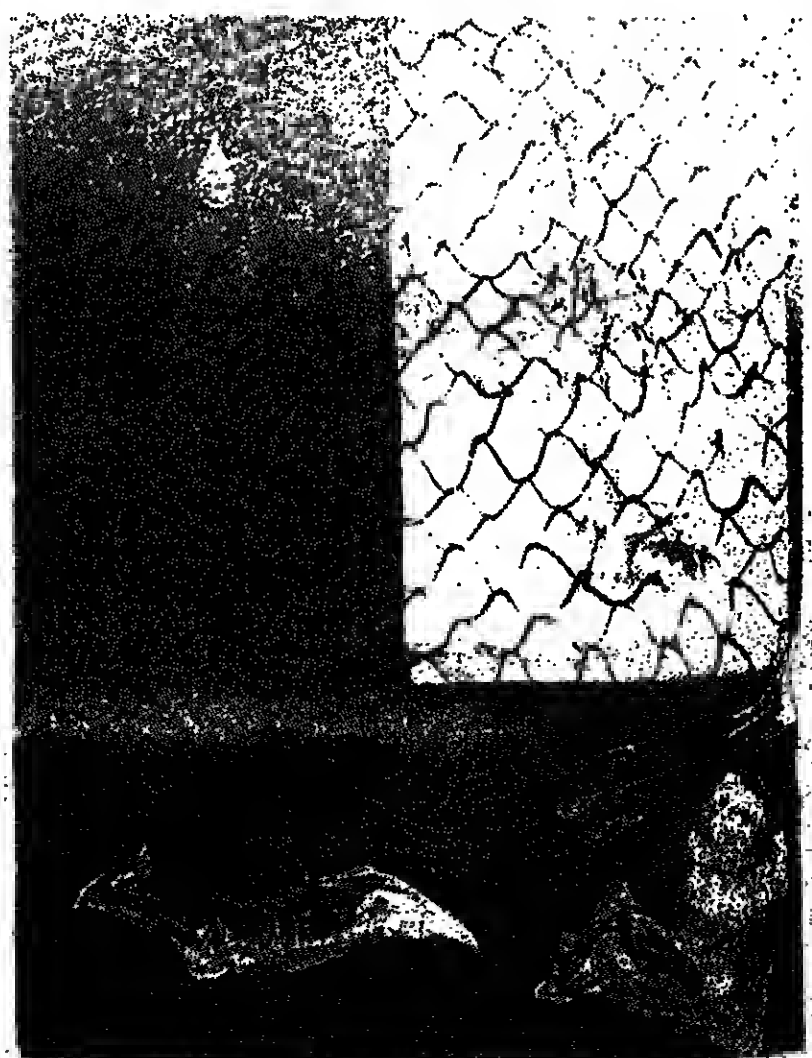
'Bride Over a Pond' 1960: Oil on canvas by Arthur Boyd

theatre for Boydan metamorphosis. The Bride is a delicate white shimmer of stillness above the pool, her headpiece changing into windmill sails, her body into a dragonfly's tapering tail whilst her lover sleeps almost submerged below the water's surface. Only the bird flying overhead is outside this cocoonlike dream of transformation.

These first London paintings cemented Arthur Boyd's reputation in England and led to a retrospective exhibition of his work at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1962. Londoners were to discover the diversity of his talents. A return to ceremonies produced "lilies" of fable and fantasy worked with a rich succulence of color only possible to a born painter. In yet another field he designed costumes for Robert Helpmann's ballet "Electra" staged at Covent Garden.

The second work reproduced here marks a later phase in Arthur Boyd's career. It belongs to a group of paintings that suggest some examination in pictorial form of the stresses and strains within a painter's own consciousness. For Boyd himself there are the pulls of two countries — the land of his birth and early successes and the place of his adoption and artistic maturity; there are also the parallel pulls of pure landscape painting and free figurative expressionism. "Interior with Black Rabbit" certainly hints at a cross current of personal quandary and inner tensions. The title gives no special clue but there is a claustrophobic narrative being played out with the symbolic image of a painter being pinned by his own paint brushes to the studio floor with the unquestioning rabbit looking on (the rabbit may be Arthur Boyd himself, of course) and the glare of a desert light through the confining wire mesh across the window. This Boydan enigma is palated with the artist's usual bravura and audacity.

Michael Chase



'Interior With Black Rabbit' 1972: Oil on canvas by Arthur Boyd

Judith Wright, distinguished poet in Australia, wrote: "Poetry ought not to be thought of as a discipline but as a kind of praise."

Gum-trees stripping

Say the need's born within the tree,
and waits a trigger set for light;
say sap is tidal like the sea,
and rises with the solstice-heat —
but wisdom shells the words away
to watch this fountain allowed in air
where sun joins earth — to watch the place
at which these silent rituals are.

Words are not meanings for a tree.
So it is truer not to say,
"These rags look like humility,
or this year's wreck of last year's love,
or wounds ripped by the summer's claw."
If it is possible to be wise
here, wisdom lies outside the word
in the earlier answer of the eyes.

Wisdom can see the red, the rose,
the stained and sculptured curve of grey,
the charcoal scars of fire, and see
around that living tower of tree
the hermit tatters of old bark
split down and strip to end the season;
and can be quiet and not look
for reasons past the edge of reason.

Judith Wright

From Judith Wright/Selected Poems, © 1963, Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, Australia

On the side of credulity

Extinction is not a notion that sits comfortably in an idealistic mind — which is why, I suppose, most of us feel a touch of excitement when something, thought to have been extinct, turns out not to be.

News that a coral-like fungus, unrecorded since the 18th century, has been found growing innocently in an open-east coal mine in Wales, brought me to mulling over my own feelings on the subject. That pretty fungus, completely unaware, has made a small pinprick in a know-all, and therefore rather cynical, world picture. The prehistoric fish, the coelacanth, struck a larger blow for the Rights of Extinct Species in 1938 when it confounded opinion that it had ceased to exist about 60,000,000 years before. A breakthrough! In the comparatively few years since then quite a number of living coelacanths have been caught near the Comoro Islands.

The story of the discovery of the "extinct" Dawn Redwood growing in China in 1941, incredibly the same year that its fossil remains were first discovered (in Tokyo), has the same elements of thrilling survival and revival.

How many other "extinct" flora and fauna are just about to surprise the ignorance of humanity?

On a far smaller place-and-time scale are those famous deserts in Australia which flow-vitality for justifiable signs that the impossible can be pierced, the "extinct" found alive and well and living in... who knows? Around the corner from you?

Christopher Andrews

The peak

Gazing and gazing, impossible to reach;
On and on, how tortuous it is!
A path emerges from the top of the grove,
And many a cliff one sees beneath the clouds.
Mists and vapours are glistening,
While the light of sunset shines on the mountain crest.

Ou-yang Hsiu (1007-72)
Translated by Tsokan Huang

The Monitor's religious article

What do we want?

We all have aims, ambitions, desires, hopes — all indicating a feeling that there is something more for us than our present experience holds. The important issue is not whether we want but what we want. Someone has said that the worth of a man can be measured by his wants. There is a truth in that: the nature of what we are working for can tell us a good deal about our characters.

Christ Jesus was not speaking merely to the religiously inclined but to all when he gave this advice: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." He did not mean by this that they were to be ascetics, apart from the world, interested only in religious exercises. But he was telling them that the most productive course in any situation involves being primarily interested in the spiritual reality of being. He said, to complete his statement: "All these things [the answers to human needs] shall be added unto you." It is quite different to look on human success as an "added" thing than to look on it as the fundamental need.

It is here that Christian Science, following the way of the master Christian, can be of such immense value to us. It takes the point beyond faith, beyond the mere belief that if we do right, God will reward us. Christian Science shows us why it is and how it is that the substance of good is actually spiritual here and now, and so to be legitimately desired above all else.

Man is not a material creature in a material world, but he is actually at this very moment the child of God, the spiritual likeness of divine Spirit. This should come as no news to the practicing Christian, who loves and tries to live the truths of the Bible. Actually, nothing Christian Science teaches should come as a surprise to anyone who relies upon the Bible for guidance and support, because its intent is to illumine spiritually the Scriptures.

Because man is the likeness of God, he cannot be other than spiritual. We need to realize that this reflection of God constitutes our real being. So where does that leave us with our human wants, desires, ambitions, and hopes? It leaves us rightly and intelligently looking primarily for spiritual gain, looking for the development in our thought of whatever brings our sense of ourselves closer to the reality of man created in God's likeness. There is no possibility that we will lose.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, makes this clear in her words: "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and axlated before they take form in words and in deeds."

Our desire can be a prayer to mirror better the nature of God. Or to say this in other words: our desire, our hope, our want, is not the best it can be unless it is a prayer for spiritual rightness.

The beach in winter

We reached the final winter skin
allows and left the sand unpicked
the waves unstepped. The wind swept
off the words you had to shout.

Later I sorted out our winter shells
and threw them out.
The uncaught words still blow
where they fall.
And they were all I would have kept.

Diana Der Hovanessian

For the businessman, as an instance, to be right spiritually is to want to serve the real needs and the useful wants of others, to help to satisfy them on the highest level possible. This is a reliable want, and to the extent he can translate it into action it will be marked with success.

For anyone in any walk of life, a deeper understanding of God and man is essential in order to bring real good into his or her experience, and to perceive the "added" things of value. Our consciousness of divine goodness and love brings us closer to an understanding of our real nature as God's likeness. This is what we really need and want, and when we have this, we will see more clearly how abundantly God, in his wisdom, supplies our needs.

*Matthew 6:33; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1.

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

In a deeply satisfying way Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy provides a solid basis for rethinking basic assumptions. This book can help its readers understand God. It will help them look beneath the claims of material reality to the permanent truth of spiritual creation. This spiritualization of thought brings healing and a Christian purpose to living.

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